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WOMAN'S CITY CLUB BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

Volume X
Number I

MAY, 1921

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MAY 5 1921

May 4th—2:30—Major Zinovi Pechkoff, "Lest We Forget."

7:30—Demonstration in Visual Education, with Films.

May 7th—3 to 5—Mothers' and Daughters' Tea—Program.

May 24th—11—Candidates for Circuit Court Judges.

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Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X MAY, 1921 Number I

Registration for Election June 6th

There will be no registration day before the county election for Circuit Court judges on June 6th.

Any voter who has moved since the last registration day, March 15, 1921, and has been in the new precinct thirty days may vote as follows:

On election day the judge of election will provide him or her with a blank affidavit form to be filled out and presented. This affidavit will state the voter's length of residence in the precinct and that he or she moved into the precinct after the last registration day, March 15, 1921.

This affidavit must be supported by the affidavit of a householder who is a registered voter in the precinct, stating that he or she knows the voter's statements in his affidavit to be true. The blank form for this affidavit also may be obtained from the judge of election.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Any voter (qualified elector) expecting to be out of the city on election day, Monday, June 6th, may vote by mail as follows: (1) Write to the County Clerk or to the Board of Election Commissioners in places under the City Election Act (Chicago) for "affidavit and application for ballot" not more than 30 days nor less than 10 days prior to the day of election. (2) Upon receipt of same fill out immediately and mail back to Election Commissioners. (3) Election Commissioners will then mail you ballot with an envelope containing an affidavit on the back of it. (4) Both the affidavit and ballot must be shown to an officer authorized to administer oaths (notary public) and fill out before him, though it is not necessary for him to see how you mark your ballot. (5) Ballot shall then be refilled and deposited in the envelope in the presence of the notary, and he shall endorse his certificate on the back of this envelope. (6) Place in another envelope and mail to the officer who issued the ballot (paying postage) in time to have it delivered to your polling place before the closing at the polls June 6th at 4:00 p. m.

THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB AND THE YEAR 1921-22

Address Delivered at the Annual Meeting by the Civic Director, EDITH ROCKWOOD.

The past year, with its 1,226 new members, making a net increase in the membership of 30 per cent, marks another year of successful endeavor. The increase in the revenue from dues and other sources amounting to $5,000 over previous years is another indication of the vitality of the Club.

It is only necessary to list some of the less tangible measures of the year's success to indicate the place which the Woman's City Club of Chicago plays in the life of the city and county. Our cooperation in the "Every Woman at the Polls" campaign, the hundreds of names secured for the "Fifty Ward Law" petition, the publication of the Illinois Voters' Handbook, the assistance given in the organ-

ization of citizenship classes both in the Club and its branches and in other groups, the publication of the play, "An Hour at the Polls," the organization of the City-Wide Play Festival, the successful candidates' meetings and study classes preceding the fall elections, the use made by outside organizations of our speakers' bureau, the placing of a protective worker in Lincoln Park by the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards, the instigation of the opposition to the advertising street benches, the co-operation with the state building, housing and zoning commission on the housing law, the request to Judge Torrison for a test case as to women's service on juries, the backing of the concerts by the Civic Orchestra in the high schools, the textile exhibit, the strengthening of our branches in the wards—these and many more activities have been carried on during the past year under our various committees.

For the first time our recommendation on a bond issue was not upheld at the polls February 22nd, but the women's vote alone would have defeated the $8,000,000 deficit bond issue.

While the members of the Club may justly feel much satisfaction in looking back over our past history, this is not a Club to measure itself by what is past. Two questions confront us: "Is the Club discharging adequately the responsibility it has undertaken to become the channel through which the women of Chicago and Cook County may aggressively work for good local government?" and the other question is, "What are the tasks of tomorrow?"

In answer to the first question, my contact with the members and directors of the Club has made me feel that the Club as a whole realizes that its own members and the women of this community have not yet taken a sufficiently vital hold on the governments that belong to us. We realize that, important as is the ballot as an instrument of political expression, that even more important is the education of the electorate on the questions that come before it and on the administration that succeeds election day. Thousands of women in Chicago today are not registered and voting, and thousands more are depending for their education as citizens on the casual information which comes to them without effort of their own. This constitutes a challenge to the Woman's City Club and all other organizations concerned with our civic life. An informed and aroused electorate is the foundation stone of successful democracy. We have a membership of nearly 4,800 and we reach several hundreds or even thousands more, but there are probably 600,000 women eligible to vote in Chicago. Our task is just begun.

Of the tasks that lie ahead, our first concern is the judicial election that comes in June. We have always desired in America a judiciary independent of political pressure, free to consider without prejudice the facts in each case. A lawyer who has long practiced before the Cook County Bar recently said that never before had he seen political bosses enter a court room and give instructions to the judge, but in recent months he has seen even this flagrant flaunting of political power. For us this means, first, voting on June 5th; second, getting our neighbors out to vote. The vote at the June election must not be a light one.

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The question of free text-books will also be voted on at that time. Two questions are involved: First, will free text-books be dangerous to the health of school children; and, if not, is this the time to add a million dollars to the expense of the already overburdened school budget? Our Central Municipal Citizenship Committee will weigh these questions and its recommendation as approved by the board will be sent to you. Unless a special election is held, this will be the last one this year.

The Fifty Ward law still lags because of the political bickerings of our public officials. Let us hope that there will be fourteen aldermen who may so far regard as the voice of the people the vote of last November that they will give us a chance to vote on redistricting at the June election, and let us hope that one plan of redistricting will command our respect so that we may approve it and proceed without further delay.

Increasingly we hear the stories of tampering with elections. Fraudulent registration, voting and counting of ballots are charged with disheartening regularity after each election. Granting that a part of the stories are untrue, there seems to be no doubt but that many of them are established beyond question. It is not enough for us to cast our own ballots correctly. The time is here when we must know that all votes are honestly cast and counted. This means for us; service as judges and clerks where possible, and service as watchers where the official positions are already filled. Men generously grant that women as officials at the polls have meant fairer elections. We know it is hard work, but if our professed concern for good government is real we will not shirk it.

City finances is a subject that fills voters with misgivings and taxpayers with dismay. Without question, we desire to see the city have sufficient funds to maintain adequately and gradually to extend the services whose importance we fully realize.

However, there is one principle of public finance which is fundamental and which we must uphold. "Budgets must be within the revenue." However hard this policy may be in application at times, citizens dare not let officials continue to commit them to expenditures which have not been authorized. Until the administration and the council get back to living on their revenues we can have but little faith in their intentions as to the efficient management of the city.

The same principle applies to the Board of Education. When it seeks to live within the revenues it has, it may present for the consideration of the legal authorities the needs which it must meet with every confidence in a friendly hearing.

Wherever there may be an opportunity for the Woman's City Club to share in any moves which may lead to fairer assessment and collection of taxes and sounder administration of public funds, there we must be informed and ready to be of use.

Once again it seems probable that the zoning commission may be appointed and work started on districting the city. Under the leadership of the Chicago Zoning Association, in whose organization the Woman's City Club had a part, we shall have a chance to keep in touch with the work under way. Residential districts particularly will

need the interest and protection of women. We must make the most of this opportunity to keep Chicago a city of single family dwellings, and, where multiple dwellings are necessary, to see that the space requirements are such that Chicago may be spared the ills that come from too great congestion.

Our interest in legislation for maternity and infancy care has of late made us forget or at least fail to discuss actively the fact that Chicago and Illinois are not in the birth registration area. Chicago, which claims to be the healthiest large city in the world and the largest healthy city in the world, and which is the third city of the world in size—Chicago does not afford its babies the protection of a prompt and accurate registration of their births. Let us leave no stone unturned until we achieve this fundamental service of public health administration. Here again women should express themselves again and yet again until this discredit is removed from us.

With every change in administration the question of civil service and the merit system are brought sharply to the fore. We have heard many rumors and we know that many bills are before the legislature limiting civil service protection. We owe it to our public employees who ask an opportunity to give honest service and to be free, as all citizens should be, to choose their political affiliations—we owe it to these men and women to urge aggressively that the merit system be upheld and extended. We also must work for the amendment of the veteran preference law so that we may remove from our World War veterans the charge that will surely come that they have shared in the demoralization of the civil service. The majority of these men do not desire gratitude at the expense of fairness to their fellow workers and to the service of the state.

The Woman's City Club has long been noted for its interest in our public institutions. Of only one situation will I speak today. We know that our county jail is a disgrace, and we have stood and still stand for a new jail of a type which shall provide healthful conditions for those detained in it. Let us hope that it may be on the ballot in June, with guarantees from the County Board that it will be a jail which conforms to good modern practice. For in our county jail today are four and five men living in one cell equipped with only two bunks, with little chance to see daylight and no opportunity for outdoor exercise. The theory of our law that a man is considered innocent until proven guilty becomes a mockery when the weeks and months of detention pending trial are spent in a place so dangerous to morals and to health.

Proud as we are of Chicago's recreation facilities, they, too, offer an opportunity for active work on the part of our committees. Recreation boards and officials constantly need co-operation from the public, and particularly at the present time, when "politics" stand at the door, we must give constant, intelligent expression to our desires for far-reaching, wholesome recreation.

It is uncertain yet whether the constitutional convention will present a new constitution for us to vote on or not. If it does, as we all hope, we will share in the campaign for its approval or defeat according as we find it better or poorer than the one we now have.

Whatever may happen to the constitution, we will undoubtedly in a few years have home rule in Chicago. Let us start now the discussion as to what kind of home rule we desire, so that we may be ready to declare ourselves when opportunity offers.

These are some of the questions we will face during the coming year.

In conclusion, on behalf of the members of your staff, I wish to thank the officers, directors and members of the club for the chance you have given us to share in this expression of the life of Chicago and for the strong backing and co-operation we have received from all of you.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

MRS. JOHN T. MASON, Chairman of Committee on Legislation.

The Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club, on the recommendation of the Legislative Committee, has endorsed the following bills, in addition to those listed in the April Bulletin:

Women in Industry:

Senate Bill No. 316, introduced by Senator W. J. Sneed. Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industrial Affairs.

House Bill No. 621, introduced by Representative W. L. Pierce. Referred to Committee on Industrial Affairs.

This bill changes the maximum limit that a woman may be employed from ten hours to eight hours a day and adds that such time must not total more than forty-eight hours in any one week. The bill applies to women employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, factory, laundry, hotel, telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, any place of amusement, express, transportation or public utility business, any common carrier or any public institution. An exception is made of hospital employees while serving in operating rooms.

Senate Bill No. 255, introduced by Senator R. W. Schulze. Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industrial Affairs.

House Bill Nos. 349, 350, 351 and 352, introduced by Representative Byers. Referred to Committees on Appropriations and Industrial Affairs.

These bills provide for the establishment of a minimum wage commission to determine minimum wages for women and minors. The commission is to consist of two men and one woman, appointed by the Governor, to serve three years. The Governor is to appoint a woman secretary. Rules and regulations are prescribed for such commission, and the creation of occupational wage boards by the commission is provided for.

House Bill Nos. 349 and 351 provide for the appropriation for salaries and expenses.

School Lands:

The Board of Directors voted against the passage of House Bill No. 289, introduced by Representative C. W. Baldwin, providing that a Board of Education may sell any real estate owned by it if three-fourths of the members of such board so desire. The section now in force provides that no such sale shall be made except by the City Council upon request of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Education.

Children on the Stage:

The Board of Directors voted to oppose the passage of Senate Bill No. 344 and House Bills No. 640 and 643, which authorize the issuance of permits by circuit, county or probate judges permitting appearance of children under 14 years of age in exhibitions where such appearance is not detrimental to the morals, health, safety, welfare or education of such children.

This bill, if passed, would invalidate the child labor law, as it would permit children under 14 years on the stage. It vitiates the section of the Juvenile Court Law passed for the protection of children. In Chicago alone over twenty judges would have power to issue permits with no authorized system for investigating conditions. The permit system is a form of special privilege. The character of the bill shows that it is fostered by the theatrical interests for commercial profit, and that the interests of the children are sacrificed to the desire for gain on the part of adults.

Child Labor:

Senate Bill No. 378, introduced by Senator S. Spence. Referred to Committee on Education.

This Child Labor Bill raises the minimum age of employment from 14 to 15 in 1921 and to 16 in 1922. It raises the educational standard for going to work from the 5th grade to the 6th grade in 1921, to the 7th grade in 1922 and to the 8th grade in 1923.

This bill is a part of the legislative program proposed by the Children's Committee of the State Department of Public Welfare, which was endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club.

Chicago's Pocketbook

JOHN A. RICHERT

NO. VI.—THE TAX BURDEN AND THE REMEDY

The demand for relief from the increasing tax burden is not local to Chicago, but is nation and world wide.

What can the city, through its appropriating body, do to lessen that burden?

So far as the ordinary operating expenses of the city's government, payable from the corporate purposes fund, are concerned, I believe that the previous articles have demonstrated that no appreciable curtailment of expenditures in 1921, below those of 1920, is possible except through decreased service or reduced wages; further, that as the year progresses we find urgent need for increased expenditures to offset deferred maintenance and replacements not foreseen earlier in the year.

Note, therefore, the dilemma that the city is now in. If the state Legislature, in its wisdom, continues the temporary rate of $1.43 1-3 allowed by it in 1919 for a period of two years only, there must be a curtailment of this year's expenditures of at least twenty per cent if we are to be within the revenue which the $1.43 1-3 rate will allow. This must be applied all along the line. We must lay off thousands of employes, or reduce salaries and wages sufficiently to amount to the same thing.

If, on the other hand, the Legislature fails to act, we automatically go back to the rate of $0.85. On this basis, one-half of the police force must be laid off, and those the youngest and most active; one-half of our fire engine houses must be closed, and our health, street lighting, street cleaning and other activities cut in two.

In partial explanation, it must be understood that for the first four months of the year we have been operating on the 1920 basis without a budget, and any reduction over the 1920 corporate appropriation must be borne during the remaining eight months. If salaries and wages are to be reduced, city employes must pay back into the city treasury, or have deducted from future payments, the excess paid them during the four months now nearly passed.

I cannot conceive that anyone will advocate a retroactive reduction in salaries and wages, particularly if that reduction means that many will necessarily work for what, to them, is a considerable period without pay. The average wage of all city employes is under $2,000.00 per annum.

I believe firmly in the sound financial proposition that a city, like an individual or corporation, should live within its income, and have consistently advocated that principle. Inasmuch, however, as the only commodity that the city has to offer for its expenditures is service to the community at large, to reduce expenditures is to reduce service.

Of course, there is the common and reiterated charge that there is wanton and willful waste in city expenditures. That this is properly chargeable to the administration and expenditures of the corporate fund I do not believe, and such as exists is slight.

That there are occasional and minor extravagancies in certain departments, that there have been, are and always will be errors of judg-

ment, I must certainly admit. They occur in private as well as in public administration.

Neither the City Council nor the city administration is responsible for the heavy burden of federal taxes. The city suffers with its every inhabitant in the increased cost of labor and commodities consequent upon it, and until we reach that almost unhoped-for millenium of pre-war conditions, the cost of municipal government must be high if service is to be kept up to pre-war standards, and higher if these standards are raised on public demand.

What, then, is the solution for high taxes? Or, to put it more precisely, what is the hope, in the immediate future, of a reduction in municipal taxes?

One, of course, is drastic reduction of municipal service; and another, a horizontal reduction in wages. The first I am not willing to concede at any time unless as a last resort. The other I cannot concede at this time, for the great bulk of city employes.

The remedies which I advocate are simple and to the point:

(a) A more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

(b) The placing of responsibility for the tax rate where it belongs, viz., upon the body charged with the expenditure of taxes.

Considering each in its order: The assessed valuation of all property within the city is about $1,700,000,000.00. Included in this is personal property, amounting to less than $400,000,000.00. The amount of federal income tax annually collected in the Chicago district clearly shows the absurdity of this.

Many statements are being printed and circulated purporting to show comparisons in tax rates as between Chicago and other large cities. As a matter of fact, such comparisons are futile and "tax rate" means nothing. When analyzed, the operating needs of large American cities vary but little. The whole crux is the method of ascertaining the property to be taxed and the reasonable taxable value.

The City of Detroit has about four-tenths of the area of Chicago and not much over one-third of its population, and yet the assessed valuation of its taxable property is almost identical with that of Chicago.

In my opinion, if the so-called antiquated tax laws of this state were enforced, as these laws clearly provide, or if enforcement were facilitated by the addition of "teeth," the city would be spared its recurring, humiliating financial condition bordering on poverty and the present taxpayers' burden equalized and reduced.

As it now is, this city, with millions of potential assets bought and paid for, and billions of taxable wealth, is a beggar in a land of plenty. Its people know what they want in the way of public service, and they demand it in increasing volume. Its government is incapable of furnishing the service demanded except as permitted by one or the other of two independent and superior agencies—the State Legislature or the tax assessing bodies.

And this naturally brings in the second remedy—home rule in the matter of finances.

In the deliberations of the Special Council Committee on Constitutional Proposals, concerning propositions affecting this city, to be presented to the Constitutional Convention, I advocated the adoption of constitutional provisions that would vest in the City Council, without let

or hindrance, save referendum of the electorate, the fixing of the tax rate. This broad grant of power, the merit of which I still adhere to, was not fully concurred in by the committee. It did, however (and the City Council unanimously concurred therein), adopt the following among other things relating to municipal home rule:

(a) The General Assembly shall not limit the annual general tax on real or personal property by reference to the rate of taxation imposed by other authorities exercising powers of taxation over property in the City of Chicago, and any such limit now existing shall become inoperative.

(Note.—This negatives the provisions of the Juul law and would prevent the enactment of any similar statute by the Legislature.)

(b) The City of Chicago may fix the limit of the annual tax rate on real or personal property in excess of the limit prescribed by law with the approval of the governor to be given or withheld only upon taking into consideration the recommendation of the state tax commission (or other authority performing the functions of the state tax commission), such recommendations to be made only after a public hearing and by a written opinion.

(c) The excess maximum rate of taxation thus fixed shall be effective for a period not longer than five years, as prescribed by ordinance, but subsequent increases may be authorized in like manner and for not exceeding a like period.

These provisions were later modified to meet the supposed views of the Convention and finally rejected by it, and, as it now stands, the revenue situation of the city, so far as the Constitutional Convention is concerned, is practically as it was when the present constitution was adopted in 1871, fifty years ago.

My reasons for advocating absolute financial home rule for Chicago may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The nature and magnitude of metropolitan problems are not only unknown to rural communities and small cities, but are problems that the people thereof and those who represent them in the State Legislature cannot understand. "Down state" controls the Legislature. This lack of understanding leads to antagonism and unfair legislation, particularly in matters of city financing.

   Take the $60,000,000.00 state "good roads" bond issue, 60 per cent of which will be paid by Chicago citizens and not one cent spent within its borders.

2. Where tax rates are fixed by the State Legislature, the municipal government, not being responsible therefor, usually goes to the limit of such rates with resultant slipshod public administration and questionable municipal financing.

3. The State Legislature meets but once in two years and at each biennial session is swamped with bills upon every conceivable subject, but a small proportion of which are ever passed.

   The City Council is virtually always in session,, its deliberations open to all and its actions constantly under the immediate scrutiny of the public, the press and civic organizations.

The consolidation of local taxing bodies into one, with the resultant elimination of waste due to duplication of overhead and effort; fair and equitable assessment of all taxable property and placing the responsibility for tax rate, as well as expenditures, squarely upon the shoulders of the legislative branch of the consolidated city government, subject to the safeguard of the referendum and publicity, sum up my idea of the remedy for the tax burden.

INTERIM REPORT ON THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

URBAN A. LAVERY, Draftsman for Revision Committee of Constitutional Convention

I have been asked by the Woman's City Club to write a short summary of my recent talk on "Revising the Constitution" (March 15, 1921). In that talk I stated that I fully realized the pessimistic feeling in the people's mind toward the work of the Convention; but I tried to give three main reasons (besides a number of minor ones) why the people of the state should seriously consider the new constitution on its merits when it is submitted, probably some time in the fall.

In the first place, the Convention represents a vast amount of effort and expense. Twenty-five years of agitation were required to get the Convention called; the referendum in the fall of 1918 on the question of calling the Convention cost the people of the state more than $500,000; the election for delegates to the Convention in the fall of 1919 cost more than $1,000,000; the sum appropriated by the Legislature for the expenses of the Convention is $500,000; there will be a referendum election on the work of the Convention when it is submitted, and that election will cost more than $1,000,000. It is apparent therefore that over $3,000,000 of the people's money will have been invested in the new constitution. In addition to this, the money and effort expended by private individuals and by civic bodies and other organizations will have been very great.

In the second place, the pessimism and confusion about the work of the Convention is due to a relatively small part of the Convention's work, namely: the provision as to apportionment in the General Assembly. This is the so-called "Cook County versus Down-state" controversy. It should be said that this controversy is still an open one and the convention has purposely postponed this issue in an effort to reach a compromise. If a compromise is reached, as I have no doubt it will be, then this difficulty (which I admit is a grave one) will have been avoided.

In the third place, the present constitution is very long, is confusing and in many respects is ambiguous and poorly drafted. I tried to show that in so important a document as a state constitution the matter of legislative drafting was of first importance. In this connection I cannot do better than refer to a recent editorial on this part of the work which appeared in the Chicago Evening Post:

"Mr. Lavery is draftsman for the revision committee of the Convention. It is his task to put into clear, unambiguous English the provisions, old and new, which will constitute the state's fundamental law when the work of revision is completed. Nothing could be more important than this. It is impossible to estimate the saving in time and money which the efficient achievement of this duty will mean to the state.

"In the constitution of 1870, the article on counties consists of thirteen sections containing 1,553 words. In the draft adopted by the present

convention the sections were increased to fourteen and the words reduced to 1,046, a saving of 500 words. But in the draft which will be reported back to the convention, after passing through the hands of Mr. Lavery and his co-workers, while the original number of thirteen sections will be retained, only 480 words will be used. Here is a saving of 1,073 words in one article alone, and yet, says Mr. Lavery, 'every idea, even in the slightest detail,' has been conserved, and in many cases the language has been made clearer."

REPLY AUTHORIZED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We have been asked why the Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club endorsed Senate Bill No. 75 providing a state distributive fund of $20,000,000 and did not endorse the two bills which are intended to provide more revenue for the Chicago schools, House Bills Nos. 296 and 348.

The Woman's City Club stands for the highest type of public education and believes that the public is glad to pay the necessary cost thereof.

As regards the bills providing additional funds to be spent by the Chicago Board of Education, the following position has been taken. There have been many serious questions raised as to the soundness of the business methods of the Chicago Board. The Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club endorsed Senate Resolution No. 19, introduced by Senator MacMurry, which provided for a senatorial committee to ascertain the amount and sources of revenue of the City of Chicago and of other tax-raising and tax spending bodies in the City of Chicago, and to examine in detail the expenditures thereof and report results as soon as possible.

This resolution was finally defeated March 29th on the floor of the Senate by a vote of 22 to 20, as a result of the determined opposition of Senator Samuel A. Ettleson and the group in sympathy with the Chicago administration.

The school budget for 1921 was passed by the Board of Education March 9th without discussion and without previous hearings where the public could learn what is proposed and could express its opinions and desires.

The Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club does not feel justified in urging that more money be allowed the Chicago Board of Education until the public by impartial investigation is satisfied that the school funds are being economically and efficiently administered.

MORE AND BETTER AMERICANS

MRS. WM. S. HEFFERAN, Chairman

This splendid work has been accomplished by a joint committee made up of representatives of the Chicago Woman's Club, the Englewood Woman's Club, the Chicago Woman's Aid, the Colonial Dames, the Council of Jewish Women and the Woman's City Club.—Editor's Note.

The Joint Americanization Committee has held bi-monthly meetings since last October. At the first meeting this year Mr. Hyde of the Civic Music Association announced that the Board of Education had granted the use of the large school auditoriums for Sunday concerts. He proposed that these concerts be given by the Student Orchestra in the neighborhoods where there were many foreign-born and that a 10c admission

fee be charged. As it was necessary to guarantee the sale of $100 worth of tickets, Mr. Hyde proposed that the Joint Committee promote the project.

The Chicago Woman's Aid undertook the management of the first at the auditorium of the John Marshall High School, which was a great success, 800 people attending and 1,000 tickets sold.

The second concert was under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women, which concert was also well attended and greatly enjoyed.

The last was given in the Lindbloom High School, the auditorium of which seats 1,900. Every ticket was sold three weeks before the concert, and 1,800 people, many foreign-born, listened to a program given by the Student Orchestra, now called the Civic Orchestra.

The concerts were received as enthusiastically and with as much appreciation as any symphony orchestra concert has ever been received.

Just before Christmas the Joint Committee gave a reception to groups of foreign-born women in Chicago.

Eighty-five representatives attended, representing classes in English from ten public schools. These classes are under the supervision of Miss Wetmore and the Joint Committee promotes them by supplying a custodian to care for the children while the mothers are busy in the English classes. The program was furnished by eight young women from the Haven School for Adults.

In February, Mr. Scholtfeldt, of the Chicago Branch of the Naturalization Bureau, took us through his office that we might hear the applicants examined before receiving their last papers.

Then we visited a courtroom and saw a group questioned by the judge before he administered the oath of allegiance preparatory to receiving the last papers.

The committee also spent a profitable and interesting day visiting the class in English held at noon in the industrial plant of Alford, Decher & Kahn, where a group of foreign-born men are given instruction in civics and English. The Board of Education furnishes the teacher and the instruction is given on the company's time.

We also visited the English classes for foreign-born women in two public schools and saw some fine work done by competent teachers.

A Persian family attends one of these classes—the father in the advanced class (he has been over here two years), the mother (who has just come over) and her sister-in-law in the beginner's class, and the child in the kindergarten class.

"What have you learned in the English class?" was asked one bright-eyed little woman. Her face glowed as she said in broken English: "One year ago I could not write my name. I must always make a cross. Then I come to the English class. Last week I took my child to the City Hall to get a birth certificate for him. I write my name, my child's name—get certificate, and then I come home. It was the first time I go on street car alone. Now I can go anywhere because I speak your language."

MAJOR ZINOVI PECHKOFF

Wednesday, May 4, 2:30 P. M.—"Lest We Forget."

A tour around the world at 19, war service on both the Eastern and Western fronts, a distinguished diplomatic career since and during the war—these form something of the background on which Major Zinovi Pechkoff of the French Army will picture here the conditions in Europe and Asia at the present time.

World events have been daily events to Pechkoff for the past six years, and he comes to this city wonderfully equipped with eye-witness information to describe some of the most interesting conditions of post-war days. He comes through the courtesy of the French Foreign Office.

He has seen the world at peace and at war and again striving for recovery to make the best use of peace again. He has a wealth of information.

Needless to say, he speaks perfect English, is a trained orator, and has a personal magnetism that delights as well as his intellectual appeal.

WHAT OF THE CITY?

A Review of Walter D. Moody's book prepared for the House Library Committee
MYRA LOUISE PARSONS

Mr. Moody writes of the history of the City Plan of Chicago and its important features and gives an excellent description of our city, its history and the great benefits to be derived by all cities from a modern city plan. It is the work of a business man, written in a businesslike way, somewhat breezy in style, clear and detailed, but it makes no claim to literary distinction. For anyone wishing information on city planning in our country, and particularly on the Chicago Plan work, the book well repays the time spent in reading it. The author has massed an astonishing number of facts, the book is profusely illustrated with excellent pictures of progressive American cities whose amazing growth in the last ten years makes them interesting subjects for the city planner.

"City planning," says Mr. Moody in his last chapter—"Summing It All Up"—"is a work of promotion—of salesmanship." This is the point of view from which the book is written. He frankly puts the emphasis of the success of the city plan on the value of the promotional work given it. In giving place to the architect's work and ability to plan and rebuild our cities, he speaks of the two branches: "The first or technical branch embraces architecture and engineering. The second, which is promotive, . . . could be truthfully termed the dynamic power behind the throne of accomplishment."

No one is better qualified than Mr. Moody to consider the subject from this point of view, as he was managing director of the Chicago Plan Commission for many years and actively engaged in promotional work up to the time of his death a few months ago. He also edited "Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago," a text-book of the Chicago plan for the children in our schools, taking the drawings and plans for the smaller work from the original book of the Plan of Chicago, of which Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett were the authors. The story of "putting the plan over" in Chicago is a fascinating record of the energy and

devotion of a group of public-spirited and far-seeing men. The early discouragements and the lack of public interest give the reader an idea of the difficulties Mr. Moody mastered in the beginning of his promotional work. He tells of his continual lecture work—talks given in hundreds of places in the city, illustrated with pictures of the cities in this country and abroad, some of which, like Paris, show the benefits of a city plan, and some which decidedly show no such benefits. The plan commissioners' struggles to make the development of the plan part of the municipal government's program are related and the work with the school children is interestingly given. The school children are the citizens of tomorrow and a love of their city with a desire for its improvement lodged early in their hearts means public-spirited city plan backers in the next generation. There is a chapter on publicity, in which grateful acknowledgment is given to the Chicago newspapers for their unfailing support of the plan.

When one realizes that today Chicago leads all other cities in the world in its great projects for development and beautifying, and is actually carrying out a city plan on a scale no other city in the country so far has attempted to do, one is impressed with the great success of Mr. Moody's work. The account of his years of steady campaigning is a valuable guide for other promoters.

Quite a complete story in itself is the story of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892 and the work of Daniel Hudson Burnham, the architect of the exposition and the originator of the Chicago Plan. Mr. Moody pays a beautiful tribute to Mr. Burnham, the "presiding genius of the exposition," he calls him, and dwells on his genius in his conception and starting of the plan and his generosity in the time and work he gave in preparing it. Mr. Burnham was to Chicago what Hausmann was to Paris. But Hausmann was commissioned by the government to make the plans for Paris, which the government was well equipped and ready to carry out, while Mr. Burnham and his associates had to create the interest of the public and form the organization to raise the funds for propaganda.

As far back as 1903 Mr. Burnham pointed out the possibility and desirability of the development of the lake front by parks to connect Jackson Park on the far south side with Grant Park in the center of the city. From the beginning of the work Mr. Burnham was assisted by Edward H. Bennett, a young architect fresh from the Paris schools, who, since Mr. Burnham's death in 1912, has carried on the work as consultant to the Plan Commission.

In 1907 the Commercial Club and the Merchants' Club, both of which were fostering the work already begun towards a city plan, organized a new plan committee, with Charles D. Norton as chairman and Charles H. Wacker as vice-chairman. A big campaign for the plan was begun then, backed by the most important and forceful men in Chicago. Much data was gathered together and preliminary plans were made in Mr. Burnham's office, which, together with a detailed report, were ready for presentation in ten months' time. Mr. Norton was called to Washington to become President Taft's secretary and Mr. Wacker was elected chairman of the Plan Commission, which had as its object the promotion of the plan with the public and city authorities. The mayor, Fred A.

Busse, was greatly interested, and appointed, at the request of the City Council, a permanent body to be known as the Chicago Plan Commission, which has functioned under Mr. Wacker's chairmanship as a civic body ever since.

Mr. Moody says of Mr. Wacker: "Respected and relied on by the entire city . . . and known throughout the world for his unusual work and accomplishment, Wacker, down through the years of changing conditions and three city administrations of different political faiths, has remained steadfast, preaching the gospel of humanity and good order, . . . far-seeing, tactful, forceful, and energetically carrying the principal part of the burden through discouragements, setbacks and seeming hopelessness. Optimistically he has forged ahead when others would lag."

The outstanding features of the Chicago plan are:

(1) *An improved and complete general street system for the convenient circulation of traffic.*

As applied to the relief of traffic congestion downtown: This includes the great quadrangle consisting of Twelfth street—now Roosevelt road, Canal street, South Water street and Michigan avenue. Of these four projects, the widening of Michigan avenue, with its double-decked bridge, has already been accomplished. Roosevelt road is being widened and rebuilt, Canal street is under construction as provided in the contracts with the Union Station Company, and the South Water street plan has been approved by the people in a bond issue. In the outer districts the widening of Ashland avenue, Robey street and Western avenue to make them 100 feet wide, through streets from north to south have been approved by a bond issue voted by the people. The Ogden avenue extension, forming a great diagonal street from Union to Lincoln Park, a distance of 2¼ miles, has also been approved by the people; Thirty-ninth street, now called Pershing road, extending west from Lake Michigan to Salt Creek Forest Preserve, where the new zoo is to be located is being definitely planned for, one step in which has already been taken by the closing of Bubbly Creek.

(2) *Improvement of the railway entrances to the city and their terminals.*

The principal features of this project are the new Union Station on Canal street, now under construction, and the ordinance providing for a new terminal for the Illinois Central Railroad on Roosevelt road and the lake front, which ordinance also includes the gradual electrification of this railroad. This second project includes the straightening of the Chicago River, which besides greatly improving the railway freight terminals will permit the extension southward of La Salle, Franklin and Market streets.

(3) *Development of parks and forest preserves.*

The most important of these improvements is the development of the lake front from Grant Park to Jackson Park, by which the lake front is restored to the people. Bonds for the construction of this great park have already been approved by the people, and it is now under construction. Columbus Park, far west on Austin avenue, has been acquired by

(Continued on page 18)

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the West Park Commissioners. Lincoln Park is being extended northward by its commissioners. Sixteen thousand acres of forest preserves have already been acquired. The Plan Commission has been working upon a system of highways, in connection with the County Commissioners, leading to and connecting some of the preserves, forming an outer boulevard system. The proposed Indian Boundary road forms one element of this system.

These vast improvements show the truth of Mr. Moody's statement that a city plan provides not—as the popular mind used to call it—a city beautiful, but a city practical. A city, while it gains beauty from its avenues and richly planted parks, becomes really beautiful when it becomes orderly and practical.

Mr. Moody loved his Chicago. It was not his city by birth, but he was its son by adoption, and no native son could speak of the city with more affection and admiration than he does. Chicagoans will be proud to read his description of its beauties and the progress it has made in putting itself in a leading place in the art and civic enterprises of the country. To those who are not native born, the chapter on "Inspirations and Influences" will be a revelation. In his descriptions of our parks, avenues, the loop district and the river and its bridges, with all the smoke and haze that gives us so many dark days, he touches the picturesque. He gives a picture of a vital busy city with all the elements of business and commercial life which contribute to its development.

He speaks feelingly of the foreigners who dwell here and of the melting pot through which they go to become the valued citizens we need. Not the least benefit, he points out, is the great one of better health given all city dwellers by the widened streets and easy access to the parks developed by the city plan.

Incidentally he makes a strong plea for more and better supported libraries in Chicago. The Newberry and Crerar libraries are institutions of which any citizen may well be proud, but he points out that they all need better support and endowments. He mentions with pride our distinguished citizens in the world of literature, science and art, our splendid symphony orchestra and our unexcelled opera with its roster of world famous singers.

He also speaks with great admiration of the energy and good work of the many public-spirited women of Chicago, and he gives gallant recognition to our women's clubs, and the Woman's City Club in particular.

In conclusion, it is important to remember in reading "What of the City" that it is written by a man who is interested in the city plan solely from a business standpoint. Mr. Wacker instructed Mr. Moody to "establish the plan of Chicago with the people." This he worked faithfully to do, with great ultimate success. By his training he was well qualified for this propaganda work, since for years he was managing director of the Chicago Association of Commerce before taking up the Chicago plan work. He had no architectural or technical training of any kind. He established with the people the plans conceived and drawn by the professional consultants, but he was a business man with rare vision and zeal for the good of future generations and the beauty of Chicago, and by his death we have lost one of our finest and most public-spirited citizens.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD, Editor
MRS. WILLIAM E. PARSONS, Assistant Editor

OFFICERS

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1440 E. 66th Place—Dorchester 504

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Winnetka 380

Mrs. George R. Dean..Ass't Secretary
25 E. Walton Pl.—Superior 3104

Edith Rockwood.....Civic Director

Mrs. Maud R. Turlay.....
.....Ass't Civic Director

Helen Montegriffo....Ward Secretary

EDITORIAL

The annual election resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Jos. T. Bowen.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Benjamin F. Langworthy.

Second - Vice President — Mrs. William S. Hefferan.

Treasurer—Mrs. Irwin McDowell.

Secretary—Mrs. Geo. F. Brown, Jr.

The following women have been elected directors of the Woman's City Club for a term of three years:

Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Mrs. Edward B. Bemis, Mrs. Treat Campbell, Mrs. Herbert J. Armstrong, Mrs. William S. Monroe, Mrs. Irvin McDowell, Miss Estelle F. Ward ,Mrs. Edward L. Murfey, Mrs. Nathan William MacChesney.

To fill unexpired terms of two years: Mrs. George R. Dean, Mrs. James W. Morrisson.

Annual Membership Report

Membership April 19, 1921..4,024		
New Members from April 19, 1921, to April 1, 1921.....1,226		
		5,250
Resigned from April 19, 1920, to April 1, 1921..210		
Deceased from April 19, 1920, to April 1, 1921.. 10		
Delinquent from April 19,		508
		4,742
April 18		32
		4,774

Our Dangerous Streets

The deaths due to automobiles, including motor trucks, in Cook County during 1920 were 558, an increase of 34.7 per cent over the 414 deaths recorded during 1919.

The last six months of the year was responsible for much of this increase. The month of December, 1920, showed 50 such deaths as compared with 32 for December, 1919, an increase of 56.2 per cent.

Circuit Court Candidates

On Tuesday, May 24th, at 11 o'clock, the Tuesday Citizenship Class and the Central Municipal Citizenship Committee will invite candidates for the Circuit Court to speak.

Do not miss this opportunity to inform yourself before voting June 6th.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

on Saturday, May the seventh

from three to five

You are invited to be present
at a party given in honor

OF OUR DAUGHTERS

Admission by daughter.
If you haven't one, borrow.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Report of the Finance Committee

MRS. JOHN V. FARWELL, Chairman

The chairman of the Finance Committee regrets that for the first time since she has been chairman she must report a deficit of $782.94 for the fiscal year, including bills unpaid March 31st. This has come about from various causes. The Club moved into larger quarters and expanded its activities just before the tremendous rise in prices. This meant increased rent, increased salaries, and increased expenditure for equipment.

A special fund raised for the furnishing of our new rooms proved inadequate, especially for the equipment of the lunchroom.

Last summer the price of food, as every one who kept house can testify, soared above all imagination and the price of luncheons was not raised sufficiently, so that a large part of our deficit was incurred here. We have appealed twice for special contributions from our members and $1,566.44 was given us, leaving, however, the deficit originally mentioned of $782.94. This we shall have to meet in the ensuing year, either by special contributions or increased dues.

Three thousand one hundred and seventy-one members pay the minimum dues of $3.00. If these dues could be raised to $5.00 it would give us a sufficient income to meet all expenses. The directors have hesitated to take this step for fear that some who use and enjoy the Club might be debarred from membership. Their hope is that all who can afford it will voluntarily pay the larger dues of $5.00 or more. If a sufficient number will do this we shall be able to close the fiscal year of 1922 without a deficit.

Committee on Recreation

AMALIE HOFER JEROME, Chairman

Th preliminaries for the annual city-wide festival are under way. The City Club has offered a room for the office, the South Park Board has taken generous action to go into it with full force, and many organizations are falling into line. The festival of last October showed that there is a decided decrease in the quality and the quantity of the recreation workers in our city. There is discouragement and lack of enthusiasm on the part of civic bodies as well as among the few older workers still in the service. There are those continuing in our Chicago work because they care about our city, even at great financial disadvantage to themselves, and under the handicap of reduced budgets and staff. The workers in this branch of our city service give their evenings, Saturdays, Sundays and all of the general holidays, and when the rest of the public relaxes they must be strenuously on duty. They are tempted to feel in a class by themselves, shut out from the usual social opportunities of the city.

Sanitary District Committee

MRS. RUSSELL H. OPDYKE, Chairman

The building of treatment plants to relieve the Drainage Canal of some of the increasing burden of sewage is imperative and must be begun at once and hastened with all possible speed. It is the sense of this committee that people should be more interested in and better informed about the Sanitary District and its problems, since its administration affects the life and health of every man, woman and child in the city. On its efficiency depend our supply of uncontaminated drinking water and the adequate and sanitary disposal of sewage. We are also faced with the possibility of

the loss of the Sanitary District hydro-electric plant, which reduced the cost of street lighting for the city from $116 for arc light to something like $12.50. This is because of the federal government's decision upheld by the court that the Sanitary District should divert less than 5,000 second-feet of water from Lake Michigan. The original statute of the state called for 12,000 second-feet and it is contended that less than 10,000 would be ruinous to all the district's works. The trustees have been trying to effect a compromise with the federal government which will allow the 10,000 feet of diversion, and to that end have offered to pay for the building of compensating works in the St. Clair, Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers to maintain lake levels. The question also of the stockyard and other trade wastes which place a burden equal to a million people on the sewage plans has not been settled.

Excursions down the Drainage Canal can now be arranged. It is an all-day trip of about thirty miles and is pleasant as well as interesting. The boat crew make coffee, but lunches must be carried. Sixty-five persons can go at one time and there is no charge. Those wishing to make the trip may register with the office of the Club. If enough persons register two trips will be made, one in May and one in June.

At the Tuesday Citizenship Class, April 19th, the chief attorney of the Sanitary District, Mr. Wm. F. Mulvihill, in speaking on the problems and projects of the Sanitary District, explained the attitude of the trustees on the bond referendum by saying in part that works of the district already in process and nearly completed under contract must be paid for, these being obligations incurred by former boards; that the federal government, on the one hand, and the state, on the other, were demanding certain things, primarily, the immediate erection of sewage plants. Why delay the carrying out of these demands by waiting for a general election for approval on referendum or incurring the expense of a special election on the question, or face a mandamus which would put the expense on the people in one lump by special assessment, when without referendum the Sanitary District can proceed as necessary and spread the burden of expense over twenty years. He also said the district has never exceeded its revenue, and while its bonding power is fifty-two millions, it has only thirteen millions outstanding. It has restored regularly its bonds as they fell due. He explained the questions on the controversy over the diversion of water from the lake for the Drainage Canal.

Committee on Police

JESSIE P. BINFORD, Chairman

We are calling the attention of our new chief of police to the Department of Policewomen. We have been in touch with their work during the last year and have had conferences with them. We again make the recommendation for a special department for policewomen with a woman trained in social service work acting as director or supervisor. We still hold ourselves responsible for having a new county jail. Our old jail, because of lack of segregation, bad physical conditions and idleness, breeds crime and physical, mental and moral disease, but we still contend that we must have the recommendation of a commission that will make a study of our whole problem of detention. We do not merely want a great new modern building, but real segregation of our prisoners, which would probably mean one

jail for adult men prisoners, another place for detention of boys under 21, and a special central house of detention for women and girls. It is encouraging to report that the Farm Colony for Women, for which legislation was passed two years ago, may become a reality during the next year or two, for a bill has been introduced in the present legislature asking for an appropriation for this colony. In connection with all this detention care for women and girl prisoners, mention must be made of the hospital for girls who are held in isolation for treatment for venereal disease. Until last fall the old Lawndale Hospital was used for this purpose and at that time this committee with other committees and organizations took action in persuading the council to open up one wing of the Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital to be used for this purpose. Between 90 and 100 girls are held there for treatment.

This committee held two open meetings at the Club during this last year, one for Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee in the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles. We felt that when crime waves were sweeping over our country and there was a great tendency to lengthen our penal sentences and question our probation and parole systems, that it was well to reconsider our Juvenile Court law and our Juvenile Court procedure because of the youth of our offenders. Dr. Van Waters spoke on this subject and explained the California Juvenile Court law, which extends its protective guardianship to boys and girls until they are 21 years of age. The next meeting we held was for Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, whose subject was "Prison Reform." Mrs. O'Hare spoke especially on conditions in the Federal Prison at Jefferson City, Mo., but her own prison experience and her interpretation of it is helpful in the consideration of all problems relating to jails and prisons wherever they may be.

There is probably no more important subject before the Legislature this year than the crime legislation that is being introduced. There has been much confusion, especially in the press, about our parole and probation systems, and the parole system of our state has had to take the blame for much of the inefficiency in our probation departments. The result of this has been a tendency to do away with parole and to lengthen penal sentences. This committee, with others, is watching very carefully the legislation that is being introduced.

Education Committee

MRS. DUANE T. McNABB, Chairman

At the request of the Central Council of High School Teachers, the Woman's City Club, through the Committee on Education, will lend the use of the Club rooms for a demonstration in Visual Education, Wednesday evening, May 4th, at 7:30. Those who have not seen the films will want to learn something about this great new movement in education; those who have seen them will want to see them again. Do not miss it. Come and bring your friends. The Society for Visual Education, through the courtesy of Professor Forest Moulton, gives the exhibition without charge. Shall we not show our appreciation by a good attendance?

The May meeting of the Committee on Education will be held on May 28th at 2:00 p. m. Members are invited to report on the questionnaires. Let us have a good attendance.

The Club Lunch Room

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A new feature has been added for those who prefer maid service to the cafeteria style of lunch. The East Room is reserved for those desiring to be served for an extra charge of 10c per person.

The social side of meeting ones' friends at luncheon is becoming popular. The noon hour is a splendid time to "talk things over."

The next time you are in the loop between 11:30 and 2 P. M. avail yourself of the club luncheon—and bring your friends. . .

WARD AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES

"In a commonwealth, or club, or realm
The government is called the helm;
And, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and winded by the tail."

"These lines of Butler's seem to show us the close relationship of our branches to the Club and to call our attention to the great value that our branches can be to the Club.

"We want all well organized branches of actively interested women, studying and understanding the problems of their communities, and bringing the problems and the pulse of their city-wide and county-wide work to the aid of the club. And, by taking back to their branches and their communities the light which research and a broader knowledge and understanding gives, they can awaken the civic conscience and spread the gospel of civic understanding until some day we can explain in the words of Shakespeare, 'There is a change, indeed, in the commonwealth.'" — From annual report of Miss Helen A. Montegriffo, Ward Chairman.

The next Branch luncheon will be held in conjunction with the Recreation Committee of the Woman's City Club. Theo. A. Gross, Supt. Municipal Playgrounds, will address the group on "Our Recreation Problems" at 12:15. Kindly make reservations early.

We are glad to announce that our records show that Mrs. C. G. Kindred has never been absent from a meeting of the Committee on Ward and Suburban Branches, and that the following Branch Chairmen have only missed one meeting: Mrs. Wm. P. Cronican, Mrs. F. W. Shand and Miss Lea D. Taylor.

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Chairman

Report: This ward has held six meetings, attendance ranging from 12 to 22. Representatives on committees are reporting.

Announcement: On Friday, May 6th, at 2:30, the Second Ward Branch will hear a lecture with slides on "Forest Preserves" by Mr. Ransom Kennicott, chief forester. The members of the Second Ward have been much interested in the housing of the unemployed men in their ward and an investigation resulted in a letter to the Mayor asking that the Municipal Lodging House be opened.

Third Ward

MRS. EDWARD L. MURFEY, Chairman

Report: This ward has held five meetings; attendance from 12 to 20.

Announcement: At the meeting held April 21st, Mrs. Mary V. Port was elected secretary and Mrs. Edward L. Murfey was nominated for chairmanship. Mrs. Murfey has since been appointed chairman by the Club. The Third Ward Branch will meet at the home of Mrs. D. Rider, 4009 Ellis avenue, on Thursday, May 19th, 1921, at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Urban Lavery, chairman of the Revision Committee of the Constitutional Convention, will address the meeting on the work of the Convention.

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

Report: This Branch has held eight meetings during the year, attendance ranging from 10 to 38. Membership, 60.

Announcement: Important business meeting, election of officers for the ensuing year, nomination of chairman on Tuesday, May 24th, at 10:00 a. m., at the home of the chairman. The Textile Exhibit will also be shown.

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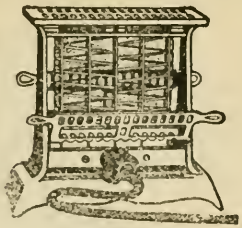

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Eighth Ward

MRS. WM. BRADY, Chairman

Report: The Eighth Ward reports that it has held nine meetings during the year; attendance, 5 to 18. Membership, 25.

Seventh Ward

MRS. J. PAUL GOODE, Chairman

Announcement: April 13th the lecture will be on "Present Day Standards in the Care of Dependents," by W. S. Reynolds. Election of officers, reports from all committees.

Ninth Ward

MISS FLORA SIBBETT, Chairman

Report: The Ninth Ward called one meeting for the purpose of organizing. Further notice of meeting will be sent by mail.

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. F. W. SHAND, Chairman

Report: This ward reports that it has held six meetings; attendance, 9 to 30.

Announcement: The members of the Thirteenth Ward Branch will tour their ward on the day of their next meeting. Directions will be sent members later.

This Branch held a very successful meeting in April, when the men, women and children of the community were invited to hear the lecture with slides on "Forest Preserves."

Seventeenth Ward

MISS LEA D. TAYLOR, Chairman

Report: The one meeting held in this ward was an open meeting, which 75 attended.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ DEACH, Chairman

Report: Meetings held, four; attendance, 12 to 20.

Announcement: The Eighteenth Ward Branch will hold its regular meeting Thursday, May 5th, at 8 p. m. in the clubrooms of the Y. W. C. A. Mr. Ransom Kennicott will address the meeting, with slides, on "Forest Preserves."

Nineteenth Ward

The Greek Mothers' Club meets at Hull House every Wednesday. Our Speakers' Bureau, in conjunction with the Americanization Institute, is arranging a program of alternate classes in English and civics. The latter will have to be interpreted to the women. Miss Frances Wetmore will direct the English classes and open the program on Wednesday, April 28th, at 1:30 p. m. The Club is in charge of Miss Longan.

Twenty-First Ward

MRS. ROBT. BATES, Chairman

Report: Meetings held, 60; attendance, 20 to 50.

Announcement: Meeting, May 5, at 4 p. m., at the home of Mrs. H. W. Whedon, 101 Bellevue Place. Miss Neva Boyd and Theo. Gross will discuss "Recreation."

Twenty-Third Ward

MRS. WM. H. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

Report: Meetings held, 18; attendance, 30 to 60. Members, 100.

Announcement: Mrs. Nathan W. MacChesney resigned on April 1st as chairman of the Twenty-Third Ward Branch. We take this opportunity in the name of the Club and the Ward Branch members to thank Mrs. MacChesney for her untiring and faithful efforts on behalf of the work of the Branch.

Mrs. William H. Pruyn of 455 Barry avenue was nominated by the Branch to succeed Mrs. MacChesney, and her appointment, by the Club, has been made.

The next regular meeting will be held as usual on Thursday, May 12th, at 2:00 p. m., at Butler House.

A PARISIAN NOVELTY

Sport Hats *for* Women

$5.00

In all sport colors—
plain and striped

HENRY R. PAUL, Hatter

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Playhouse, 410 S. Michigan Ave.,

SESSION 1921.
Sunday Mornings at 11 o'clock.

The following Discourses will be delivered:

By Mr. Horace J. Bridges

May 1st—Mr. Owen Wister and "The Ancient Grudge."

May 8th—To be Announced.

May 15th—The Freudian Dream-Theory: A Study in Psycho-Analysis.

May 22nd—Nature-Worship, Ancient and Modern.

All seats free. Members of the Woman's City Club cordially invited.

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Twenty-Sixth Ward
MRS. T. G. WALLIN, Chairman

Report: The Twenty-Sixth Ward Civic League reports that it has held 18 meetings. Attendance, 30 to 60.

Twenty-Seventh Ward
MRS. EDGAR J. STEWART, Chairman

Report: The Twenty-Seventh Ward has held four meetings. They report attendance of 12 to 50.

Thirty-Second Ward
MRS. C. G. KINDRED, Chairman

Report: Meetings held, 6; average attendance, 21. Number belonging to the Branch, 38.

Announcement: This Branch has discontinued its meetings for the summer. The first fall meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. G. Kindred. Date to be announced later.

Thirty-Third Ward—Austin Branch
MRS. JOHN S. BROWN, Chairman

Report: Meetings held, 12; attendance, 5 to 90.

Thirty-Third Ward—Mont Clare Branch
MRS. R. E. PENDARVIS, Chairman

Report: This Branch held two meetings, one in March and one in April. The members who joined the Branch on the day of its organization number 32.

Announcement: The regular monthly meeting will be held on May 20th, at 2:30 p. m., when Miss Ruth Pearson will lecture, with slides, on "Small Parks and Playgrounds."

The Branch meets at the Rutherford Field House. Following its meeting, the members will entertain fifty mothers and children from Chicago Commons.

Homewood Branch
MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

Report: Meetings held; 12; attendance, 20 to 40. Membership, 38.

Announcement: On Friday, May 6th, Mr. Kennicott will address the group, with slides, on "The Forest Preserves of Cook County."

On Friday, May 20th, the Branch will have the textile exhibit of the Food and Markets Committee. This will be an open meeting.

Park Ridge Branch
MRS. CHAS. HAMBURGER, Chairman

Report: Meetings held, 3; attendance, 12 to 45.

Announcements: On Wednesday, May 4th, the Branch will hear Mrs. Russell Opdyke discuss the "Work of the Sanitary District and the Advantages of Being Within It."

THE SPEAKERS' BUREAU

Yes, our Speakers' Bureau gives cheerful service to many clubs and groups outside of our own ward anl suburban branches. Since the opening of the fall term, the Bureau has supplied sixty-seven speakers for our own group meetings and ninety-two speakers for other groups.

Miss Helen Montegriffo, who is in charge of the Speakers' Bureau, is glad to assist clubs in planning their programs either by suggesting civic speakers who are available or by making the arrangements with the speaker direct.

We are anxious to have on our list more volunteer speakers, and those who render paid service also. Women who will consent to be called upon for a certain number of talks or lectures each month, beginning next September, asked in responding to give, in addition to their names, addresses, and telephone numbers, the number of talks they would give each week or month and their topics.

Since this is volunteer service, will groups applying for speakers always give time speakers are expected to talk, as well as the hour when the meeting begins. Also be prepared to meet railroad fare and, in inclement weather, taxicab bills.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X JUNE, 1921 Number 2

Election of Judges for the Circuit Court

Monday, June 6th—6 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC OR COALITION TICKET

(Composed of Equal Number of Candidates from Both the Republican and Democratic Parties)

These candidates had to be listed under the Democratic column on the ballot, because there is no provision, by law, for nominating independent or fusion candidates.

☒ JUDGE KICKHAM SCANLAN
Republican

☒ JUDGE VICTOR P. ARNOLD
Republican

☒ JUDGE DAVID M. BROTHERS
Republican

☒ JUDGE DAVIS F. MATCHETT
Republican

☒ JUDGE HUGO FRIEND
Republican

☒ JUDGE THOS. TAYLOR, JR.,
Republican

☒ JUDGE OSCAR M. TORRISON
Republican

☒ JUDGE CHAS. M. THOMPSON
Republican

☒ JUDGE JOHN A. SWANSON
Republican

☒ GEORGE FRED RUSH
Republican

☒ JUDGE GEORGE KERSTEN
Democrat

☒ JUDGE THOS. G. WINDES
Democrat

☒ JUDGE FRANCIS S. WILSON
Democrat

☒ JUDGE DONALD L. MORRILL
Democrat

☒ JUDGE FRANK JOHNSON, JR.
Democrat

☒ JUDGE JOHN R. CAVERLY
Democrat

☒ JUDGE HARRY M. FISHER
Democrat

☒ PHILIP SULLIVAN
Democrat

☒ IRA RYNER
Democrat

☒ THOMAS J. LYNCH
Democrat

FOR SUPERIOR COURT BENCH

☒ TIMOTHY D. HURLEY, Democrat

Seventeen of these candidates are now sitting judges deserving re-election.

This ticket is endorsed by the Chicago Bar Association, by Deneen-Brundage Republicans, The Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's City Club, and twelve other women's organizations, and Iroquois Club and City Club, etc., etc.

Every Woman Should Vote for the Democratic or Coalition Ticket

BECAUSE

the Circuit Court Judges Appoint

(1) The South Park Commissioners who control—
21,000 acres of land;
67 miles of boulevard;
Bathing beaches;
Municipal playgrounds, which you and your children use;
They have the spending of two and one-half million dollars every year;
Seventy million dollars, approximately, from the bond issues of the next few years, which you will pay in taxes.

(2) Adult Probation Officers, who have control of—
3,500 people every year. You may be interested in the welfare of some one of them.

(3) The Juvenile Court Judge from among their own number (if Judge Arnold is not re-elected he cannot continue his work in this court); he appoints his woman assistant (now Mary Bartelme), and 107 probation officers.
He controls the spending of the Mothers' Pension Fund of $450,000.00 a year. Do you want the poor mothers and little children of Cook County to be exploited by a political machine.

(4) The three Jury Commissions, and may remove them at will. Therefore this election will affect the whole jury panel for both criminal and civil cases for the next four years.
IF YOU SHOULD HAVE A CASE IN COURT DO YOU WANT THE JURY TO BE SELECTED AND INFLUENCED BY THE CITY HALL?

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED YOU MAY VOTE JUNE 6

Colin C. H. Fyffe, attorney for the Election Board, says: "Where the voter is on the registration books of his precinct, he votes just as in the case of the ordinary election. If he is not registered, but has lived thirty days in the precinct, ninety days in Cook County, and one year in the State of Illinois, he will be required to make an affidavit before one of the judges of election in his precinct, supplemented by the affidavit of one householder who is a registered voter in the precinct, that he knows the applicant, who resides at such a street and number in the precinct, and that the applicants' statements as to residence and as to time of residence in the precinct are correct, and that the applicant is a legal voter in the precinct. These affidavits will be kept on hand at each polling place and furnished to any voter who asks for them.

"Unregistered voters must be careful to have a householder acquainted with the facts who can make the required affidavit.

"It will be, of course, understood that the above applies equally to men and women. There is no difference whatever between the right of a man and a woman in regard to voting under the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

A REPLY TO THE CIRCULAR OF THE WOMAN'S BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION

The members of the Woman's City Club who have received a number of communications from a source calling itself The Woman's Betterment Association, will be interested in the following reply. Also attention is called to the fact that the above mentioned communications were identical with the literature sent to the men voters from the City Hall.—Editor.

"The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," is again amongst us. This time the masquerade costume bears the title of the "Woman's Betterment Association." Inside the garment, one feels sure the manufacturers' label reads "Made in the City Hall."

Even the most well furnished and bedizened cloak cannot hide the sinister face that leers out between the folds nor disguise the voice whose every utterance is a challenge to an intelligent and public spirited citizenship.

The Woman's Betterment Association has only a brief history of a few weeks to its credit and yet its rehearsal of the Republican convention platform, with its fifty-seven varieties of "Whereases" would indicate continuity with other publications of a political machine which takes refuge in "weasel" words as a cloak for dubious deeds. We are entirely familiar with all the references to a "Commercialized Press, The Utility Barons, The Hypocritical Uplift, The Rich, Tax Dodgers, The Rent Profiteers, Gaugers, etc.," and know that the terms are only used in reference to the present judicial campaign to becloud the issues and to arouse class hatred, one of the most despicable weapons ever used in a democracy. As opposed to this platform and ticket of the City Hall Republicanism, is the Democratic or Coalition ticket for judges of the Circuit and Superior courts. The choice of candidates on this ticket was not made at the dictates of the agencies enumerated by the Woman's Betterment Association, but by a convention that chose its candidates from both political parties on the basis of honest and efficient public service. This ticket is supported by men and women who believe that a judiciary, free from public dictation, is the greatest safeguard of American liberties, and who are convinced that only by a *defeat* of the so-called Republican ticket can freedom of our courts from partisan and corrupt domination be secured. This conviction is deepened by the fact that a number of the aspirants for judgeships on the Republican ticket are already on the payroll of the City Hall.

The Woman's Betterment Association presumes to appeal for support of the Republican ticket in the name of the children. Yet the children's most devoted and faithful protector is Judge Victor P. Arnold, a candidate on the Coalition ticket and the present judge of the Juvenile Court.

The probation officers of this court have not even the protection of the Civil Service law, yet by common consent and co-operation of the judge they have *always* been kept entirely outside of political bias or control and have been free to devote their lives to the five thousand and more unhappy and unfortunate children who each year claim the sympathetic understanding and the unfaltering justice of the judge of the Juvenile Court. These court officers also administer with honesty and fairness the Mothers' Pension Fund and they should never be brought into the arena of politics.

It would be a blow beyond measure to the defenseless widows and children of this community, who cannot speak in their own behalf, if Judge Arnold were not re-elected, and no citizen can face his conscience or his children who does not cast a vote for him and the coalition ticket. The judges on this ticket are of both political parties, have given long, faithful and distinguished service in the interests of all the people, have been free from political domination and deserve re-election on their past record.

No appeals from such mushroom organizations as the Woman's Betterment Association and no juggling with the terms of "Welfare" and "Liberty" and "Rights" which it used in its publication, should mislead the voters as to the real issues, which are the Democratic or Coalition ticket, standing for an untrammeled, non-partisan, experienced judiciary; the Republican ticket standing for inexperience, factional domination and "Machine Made" principles.

For America and its institutions, for Chicago and its children, which ticket will you choose and vote for?

THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB AND THE DEMOCRATIC OR COALITION TICKET

One of the most important elections that the city has ever held will occur on the sixth of June next. At this election, women may vote, for the first time, for twenty Circuit Court judges and one judge of the Superior Court. These judges are nominated by county conventions. In order to banish partisan and factional politics from the Cook County bench, it has been the policy, for some time, to apply non-partisan tests to sitting judges of worth and to renominate them by agreement between party leaders, with the support of the bar association.

This year, despite repeated invitations of the bar association sent out to the Lundin-Thompson machine, as well as to the Democratic leaders, to participate in a conference regarding the nomination of candidates for judgeship, the Thompson machine refused to take any part in this conference which looked to nomination by agreement. The City Hall was afforded every opportunity to co-operate with the Democratic leaders, the other groups in the Republican party and the bar association, in presenting a strong judicial ticket to the voters. The machine treated the whole non-partisan movement with contempt. It had decided to nominate a Thompson-Lundin ticket and drop such sitting judges as it found too independent, and too self-respecting to meet its own peculiar tests. This policy it refused to abandon.

When the Thompson-Lundin group met for their party convention, they nominated a list of men, only three of whom were sitting judges. A large number of them are political appointees with no previous experience on the bench, and some of them are already on the pay-roll of the City Hall. When the Democratic County Convention met, they decided that in the interest of good government it was better to nominate a non-partisan or coalition ticket. *These candidates had to be listed under the Democratic column, as there is no provision, by law, for nominating independent fusion candidates.* The Democrats, therefore nominated ten Democrats and ten Republicans for the Circuit Court, with one candidate for the Superior Court judgeship. On June 6th the voters

of Cook County must choose between these two tickets—the Democratic or Coalition ticket and the so-called Republican ticket. If this so-called Republican ticket is elected, the Thompson-Lundin machine will secure control of the Circuit Court, which will become subject to partisan domination and a blow will be struck at the very foundation of American institutions. This Republican ticket carries the names of a few sitting judges who refused to accept the nomination of the non-partisan coalition ticket and preferred to cast their lot with the notorious spoils machine. Some of them have previously had good records but they have deliberately encouraged the vicious, perilous principle of applying narrow partisan tests to candidates for judicial office and have therefore forfeited public confidence.

All the other candidates on the so-called Republican ticket are office-holders, most of them affiliated with the machine. None of them have records of courageous and independent service. If this ticket should be elected, the machine will control the Circuit Court and will at once proceed to put itself in readiness to annex the Superior Court next year. The whole machinery of law and justice would then be under its tyrannical rule, for the precepts and practices of the machine are notorious. It lives and moves in and by spoils. It has no respect for law or civic decency. It would not hesitate to traffic in justice, to dictate decisions, to use the courts as instruments of revenge and of partisan favor, it would not hesitate to reward its allies or to punish its critics. We have a right to judge by its fruits, shown in its civic record and its treatment of civil service.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have nominated a coalition ticket, which is genuinely non-partisan. Fourteen sitting judges of the Circuit Court have been nominated for re-election on this ticket, on the basis of honest and efficient public service. The new men, with one or two exceptions, are well known to the community. Some of the candidates on the coalition ticket are especially strong and well qualified for judicial positions. The spoils machine has no use for them because of their legal and moral fitness. They have made decisions, under a compelling sense of legal knowledge and civic duty, which the machine has found distasteful. This is notably true of JUDGE SCANLAN, who is entitled to much respect for his action in the school board contempt case.

Others who especially deserve re-election are:

JUDGE WINDES, who is one of the most learned and experienced men on the bench.

JUDGE KERSTEN, who has proved himself to be a humane and efficient magistrate in the criminal branch of the Circuit Court.

JUDGE FISHER, who has served in the Morals Court, the Court of Domestic Relations and the Boys' Court, and who is well known as socially minded and wise in his treatment of the thousands of unfortunate boys and girls and unhappily married men and women, who, year after year, make their way into these courts.

JUDGE ARNOLD of the Juvenile Court, who is known all over the United States for his efficient handling of that Court. He deals with thousands of domestic problems and pathetic cases of children who have been led astray or have fallen into delinquency; his wise administration of the Mothers' Pension Fund is beyond all praise; he has given the probation officers, who are not under civil service, the pro-

tection of similar provisions, so that they are free to devote their lives to the best interest of thousands of children who, every year, wend their way through these courts. Not to re-elect Judge Arnold would be a civic disgrace and a blow at every unfortunate child.

Several of the judges on this Coalition ticket are staunch Republicans; they have put aside all partisan sentiment and accepted nominations from a Democratic County Convention. The election of this Coalition ticket would be a victory for non-partisan principles and such election is absolutely necessary to this community because of the fact that the City Hall machine controls almost every other department or branch of government in Chicago and Cook County. The machine's power is already dangerously great; it must not be permitted to capture and annex the bench.

The election of these Circuit Court judges is also most important because of the patronage possessed by them. They appoint the South Park Commissioners, who have in their hands the employment of about two thousand persons and who expend, in the maintenance of the south side system of boulevards, parks, recreation centers and bathing beaches, upwards of two and one-half million dollars a year. They will have the expenditure of the twenty million dollars already voted in bonds for improvements undertaken, the consummation of which approximates seventy millions of dollars. They also appoint the adult probation officers. They appoint the Juvenile Court judge from their own number, and he appoints the woman assistant to the judge and the 107 probation officers, who, through the co-operation of the judge, are selected through the merit system; this court also administers the Mothers' Pension Fund, which now amounts to $450,000.00 a year and not one dollar of this has ever been expended except to the mothers for the support of their children.

The Circuit Court judges appoint, and may remove from office, the jury commission of three members, the entire jury panel for criminal or civil cases for the next four years will be drawn by this commission and the integrity of the jury system thus becomes a vital issue in the June election.

It is argued that there are three or four men with good records on the so-called Republican ticket. This is quite true, but the appointments made by this body of men are made by the majority and even three or four good men, would be in a hopeless minority.

On the other side, on the Democratic or Coalition ticket, it is said that there are two or three men who are not very desirable, but they, also, are in the minority and that ticket would, therefore, be controlled by the good majority, men who will keep the courts free from partisan and corrupt domination. Most of the men on the Coalition ticket have given long, efficient and distinguished service in the interest of the people and they deserve to be re-elected on their past records.

The Woman's City Club, with its membership of nearly five thousand, is a non-partisan and non-political organization. It is contrary to its usual custom to support political candidates or tickets, but in this great crisis, it has formally endorsed the so-called Democratic or Coalition ticket against the ticket of the Lundin-Thompson machine.

We believe that the judicial office should be non-partisan, and while the *laws* yet fail to provide for a non-partisan nomination and election of

judges, yet the Coalition ticket is a practical example of such convictions in Illinois. Public opinion and public morality are, in this case, in advance of the statutes on this question, just as they were for years in advance of the law in respect to the aldermanic elections.

Every thoughtful and public-spirited voter must feel that it is her civic duty to vote the Democratic or Coalition ticket, to keep the judiciary free from political domination, to save the parks from the spoilsmen, and to retain in the Juvenile Court a man who has a sympathetic understanding of the needs of children.

The women of the city and county are receiving, at the present time, circulars from the Woman's Betterment Association. This association is evidently part of the City Hall machine. It has no dues. It took out its charter only a few weeks ago. The people connected with it are not known except for their connection with the City Hall. They juggle with the words, "Rights," "Welfare," and "Freedom," they make appeals to class prejudice, the most despicable appeal to which one can resort in a democracy, and they call upon the women, for the "sake of their children," to vote for the so-called Republican ticket.

This association is, of course, doing the bidding of the machine and its specious arguments will undoubtedly appeal to a large number of ignorant women voters unless the women who understand the situation and who stand for a free and untrammeled judiciary, will make it clear to those who are not so well informed that the Woman's Betterment Association is only a part of the City Hall machine, with its insidious propaganda which is constantly working to enrich its members and overthrow our American institutions.

I am told that if fifty thousand women will vote for the Coalition ticket it will win. Will you not put aside your indifference and make an effort, not only to vote yourself, but each one of you go out and get other women to vote. Hold parlor meetings in your homes; get up public meetings in the theatres; distribute circulars, with which we are glad to furnish you, and *above all, get the voters to the polls!* We can win if everyone in favor of this ticket will vote. Talk about this ticket when you get up; talk about it all day and when you go to bed. Get people interested in it, get people talking about it, get them to feel that the most important thing at the present time, for the City of Chicago, for Cook County, for its poor, for its friendless, for its children, for the thousands who need justice, is to vote for the Democratic or Coalition ticket and to get others to vote for it.

TO COOK COUNTY MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB

This is the time when you can serve. Every vote outside of the limits of Chicago and within Cook County for the Democratic or Coalition ticket will help win.

Through your membership in this Club you know the menace that confronts you in the county if the Chicago City Hall gets control of your courts.

Vote and see that your neighbors vote for the Democratic or Coalition ticket.

Endorsed by the Woman's Committee for Non-Partisan Judicial Ticket.

SLACKER VOTERS

To Be Read Only by People Who Forget to Vote

When women secured the vote a few years ago, they were full of hope that they might help purify politics and, perhaps, make some contributions to human welfare. The leaders certainly believed that, after having struggled for so long to secure the franchise, the majority of women would at least exercise it. The vote of women has, in Chicago, been a great disappointment. We have in the city approximately six hundred thousand women who may vote if they so desire, but at the last presidential election only 334,000 turned out to vote. At the other elections for mayor or for minor officals, or where questions of public policy were to be voted upon, the record has been much worse and women have shown themselves indifferent to their new privileges and have kept away from the polls. Outside the presidential election, the number of women voting at elections has ranged from 75,000 to 150,000, only about one-fourth of the women who ought to vote. This, in itself, is most discouraging, as there are many elections, perhaps even more important to the City of Chicago, than those where we elect the Chief Executive of our nation.

Last September in the Cook County primaries, only 43 per cent of the voters of Chicago were sufficiently interested in the candidates for the November elections to take the trouble to vote. The percentage was only slightly larger outside of the city limits.

If on June 6th less than half the voters go to the poles, the City Hall machine will have things their own way. Their people always vote. Self-interest, future income or desired patronage, bring them to the poles with automatic regularity. The machine knows just how many votes it can count on every time.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 55 PER CENT SLACKER VOTERS who "don't care," who "never bother to vote," who "don't know or care anything about politics?"

This time you must, for your own self-interest is involved. Bond issues, experts, will eat up the county's money and you will pay more and more taxes and assessments without redress, with a Circuit Court "made in the City Hall." More than 10,000 jobs are in the gift of the Circuit judge. Twenty judges' seats to be filled—the largest number ever before presented at one election. Shall we return seventeen men who have proved their fidelity and ability to administer the law according to the statutes, or shall we fill seventeen of these places with men endorsed by no one as fit for the office, recommended only by the City Hall machine, many with no judicial record except that they hold office in the City Hall.

In voting the straight ticket put crosses in the squares rather than in the circle. This helps to avoid fraud.

Do not vote for more than 20 Circuit Court judges and 1 Superior Court judge.

The Woman's City Club endorses the Jail Bond Issue, which will be presented at the election on June 6th.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE COALITION, NON-PARTISON TICKET

Found on the Ballot in the Column Headed "Democratic"

A meeting of many women's organizations, called by the Chicago Woman's Club, under the chairmanship of Mrs. E. E. Smith, on May 18th took action to support the Democratic or Coalition ticket in the election on June 6th for Circuit and Superior Court judges. They also offered their services to the coalition organization.

By the recommendation of this body of women the following committee was accepted by the coalition organization:

Chairman ..... Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank
Vice-Chairman ..... Mrs. B. F. Langworthy
Secretary ..... Mrs. Geo. W. Reinecke

Mrs. Geo. Bass
Mrs. Myrtle T. Blacklidge
Mrs. T. E. Bagshawe
Miss Jeanette Bates
Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen
Mrs. Leonard A. Brundage
Mrs. Minnie Chapman
Mrs. Geo. R. Dean
Mrs. Ed. Flonacher
Mrs. DeWitt Garrison
Mrs. Wm. S. Hefferan
Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson
Mrs. J. M. Kaufman
Mrs. James W. Morrisson
Mrs. Geo. V. McIntyre
Mrs. Ada S. McKinley
Mrs. Emily Napieralski
Mrs. Benjamin Schaar
Mrs. Anna L. Smith
Mrs. E. E. Smith
Mrs. Geo. A. Soden
Miss Grace Temple
Miss Harriet E. Vittum
Mrs. W. F. Young

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

Our advertisers believe that the women of the City Club are discriminating buyers. They show their good faith by placing their messages in our Bulletin.

Their messages—all of them—are worth your consideration. Justify their faith in us, by visiting these shops, buy these products or using these services as far as possible.

Our advertisers are your friends, turn about and show your friendliness for them. One good turn deserves another.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD, Editor
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EDITORIAL

All members of the Woman's City Club are aware that the activities of the past year have involved an expenditure far in excess of the Club's legitimate income. Although all of these expenditures have seemed justified, the Board of Directors for some months has given careful study to the subject of the Club's future income, budget and field of work in an effort to harmonize and arrange the work of the Club in such a manner that the greatest amount of civic service might be derived from the actual present income of the Club. The only alternative was to increase this income by raising all of the dues to $5.00, a step the Club is very reluctant to take for obvious reasons.

It was therefore determined to arrange that the officers and committee chairmen should assume more actual field work and that the Club must with great reluctance relinquish next September the highly trained services of its Civic Director, Miss Edith Rockwood. For personal reasons Miss Rockwood preferred to end her work with the Club in May.

Meanwhile the directors of the Woman's City Club have determined to allow the office of Civic Director to remain vacant temporarily, more work and responsibility being assumed by the officers.

Mrs. Bowen is to remain in the vicinity of Chicago for the greater part of the summer and will keep in close touch with the Club. The other officers will divide the time by regular schedule and one of them will be found in the East office for consultation and information.

It is felt that the work of the summer months, which is always less active than that of the winter, because of the adjournment of the City Council during July and August, can be carried on satisfactorily. Meantime the directors will have opportunity for careful consideration of the future plans of the Club.

The City-Wide Festival of Play will take place this year Saturday, June 11, at 2:00 p. m., in Grant Park.

There will be a great play parade and four rings of exhibits. The affair promises to be most interesting and successful.

The Play Festival has been organized and carried through under the leadership of Everett Millard, chairman of Recreation of the City Club, With Mrs. Amelie Hofer Jerome as vice-chairman, and who is chairman of Recreation for the Woman's City Club.

Judd Co

13th Floor STEVENS BU

Electrically-Driven, Gas-Heated

Last year the Lincoln Park Board, at the request of the Girl's Protective Bureau and the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Ward Branches of the Woman's City Club, supplied a woman protective worker for Lincoln Park. The Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards realizing that it would be impossible for one such worker to watch over all the young people in the entire park who need guarding, raised a fund and donated the services to the Park Board.

This year the Lower North Community Council and the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Ward Branches asked that this supervision of the young people be resumed during the summer months. We take great pleasure in anouncing that the new Lincoln Park Board has decided to continue the work and the women protective workers will be on duty from June 15th to October 1st.

What members of the main body of the Republican body think of the Thompson-Lundin so-called Republicans is shown by the fact that to date not one of this faction has received a federal appointment from the new Republican administration at Washington.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Committee on Housing and Zoning

MISS MADGE HEADLEY, Chairman

The Chairman has been made a member of the Executive Committee of the newly formed Chicago Zoning Association, and now that the State Legislature has passed the Zoning Bill, progress is hoped for pointing toward the appointment of the Zoning Commission by the Mayor. Co-operation will be given in all conferences and preliminary work done toward this end.

Representation was sent to the meeting by the City Club sub-committee to report on the possibility of the Municipal Lodging House being opened by a citizens' committee, as the Mayor has refused to have the city assume the work. On May 20 the committee made an inspection trip to see housing of unemployed negroes.

During the coming club year, in addition to monthly meetings at the club where experts will speak, the committee is working for complete ward representation and plans for talks on Housing and Zoning in every ward. Studies are to be made of each ward in preparation for the Zoning Plan of Chicago. Regular attendance will be given as usual to the meetings of the Building Committee at the City Hall.

With the concurrence of the Board of Directors the Chairman has sent a letter to Mr. Herbert Hoover asking that in the reorganization of his department he will appoint women representatives in the housing work of the Department of Commerce.

Committee on House Library

RUTH G. NICHOLS, Chairman

The fourth "Library Hour," sponsored by this committee, occurred on May 17. The theme was Recreation. Two delightful and informing talks were given, one by Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome, who reviewed Gulick's Philosophy of Play and Paine's Plays and Pageants of Citizenship. Miss Ruth Pearson discussed several books pertinent to the subject from the famous Cleveland Survey. Mrs.

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ing and Ironing Machines

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SEE DEMONSTRATIONS

Henry Castle, who presided, introduced the subject by a brief talk on Lord Grey of Falloden's essay on Recreation.

There will be no teas during the summer months, but it is hoped to resume the pleasant function early in the autumn.

The members of the Club who have been furnishing the Atlantic Monthly and the Century from month to month for the Library table have been obliged to discontinue this service for the present. Will not other members undertake to supply these magazines regularly from their own library tables and so confer a great favor on the committee in charge.

Committee on Public Libraries

MISS HELENE DICKEY, Chairman

This is one of the newer committees and some study and research work will be necessary as a preliminary to the laying out of its actual program of work. Definite and personal knowledge must be gained of all the library facilities in the city and the conditions under which they operate. Further, it is necessary to study the library facilities and conditions in other large cities.

One specific piece of work, however has been undertaken and that is to help the Chicago Public Library to get more revenue by supporting House Bills 224 and 225 and Senate Bill 165, increasing the tax rate in cities of 100,000 and over to 1 mill in the dollar of assessed property. The committee also has arranged to co-operate with other clubs in recommending to the mayor suitable people to be appointed on the Chicago Public Library Board.

Committee on Civil Service

MRS. MURRY NELSON, Chairman

During the past month the committee has been actively engaged in following the proceedings of the City Council and the State Legislature. They have also conferred with the men in both bodies who favor the merit system, and have aroused as much public interest as possible in the measures these men are backing.

On April 20 Mrs. Slade of the committee went to Springfield to attend the hearing of the Senate Civil Service Committee, when Mr. Blackwood was announced to speak for the Civil Service bills. This meeting was not held, nor was the one set for May 10, when the committee sent a telegram to Senator Van Lent, chairman of the Senate committee.

A representative attended the meeting of the City Council at which Alderman Maypole's resolution asking for an investigation of the charges made in the newspapers was referred to a sub-committee. The same day, May 5, Alderman Maypole talked to the Club's committee, giving details about these charges. On May 9 a group visited the Attorney General and Mr. Sweitzer of the Democratic committee about ways of pressing this investigation.

A paper prepared by the Chairman on Civil Service will be ready in typewritten form for use next winter by district and other Club meetings. Another of the same character probably will be ready for use in the fall by high schools.

A paper, with lantern slides, on Civil Service positions open to women, will be ready at the same time.

The excellent National Civil Service Report of 1920 makes it possible to connect local work with national positions.

Though threatened locally, Civil Service generally shows vitality and adaptability.

WARD AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES

Chairman: On Wednesday, June 1st, at noon, the Committee on Ward and Suburban Branches will meet in conjunction with the Citizenship Committee.

Speakers: Miss Harriet Vittum, "The Possibilities of Our Ward and Suburban Branches"; Catherine Waugh McCulloch, "The Coalition Ticket."

One Minute Report from Chairmen as to what their Branches are doing to spread civic information regarding the coming judicial election. (If you cannot attend, send your assistant chairman with all the information she will need.)

Reservations should be made early.

If speakers are needed in the precincts of your ward or out in your community, give us the op-

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portunity to help you find one. Phone early, as most of our speakers have their dates pretty well filled.

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH L. DAVIS, Chairman

The women in the Second Ward are doing splendid work distributing dodgers for the coming judicial election. Date of fall meeting to be announced in next issue.

Third Ward

MRS. EDWARD L. MURFEY, Chairman

The Third Ward Branch held its last meeting for this season. A committee of twenty-five has been appointed to distribute literature on the coming campaign and they are now co-operating with the Ward Brundage-Deneen Republican organization.

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

The Sixth Ward, through its Citizenship Committee of ten has distributed over 2,000 dodgers giving information to women on the coming election.

Seventh Ward

MRS. W. A. ROBERTS, Chairman

The League of Women Voters in this ward, representing the Woman's City Club, has distributed 2,500 of our dodgers. The League is co-operating with the Seventh Ward woman's organization, composed of representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Eighth Ward

MRS. WM. BRADY, Chairman

A committee of six in this ward have thus far distributed 350 dodgers.

Ninth Ward

MISS FLORA SIBBETT, Chairman

A committee of three have distributed 200 dodgers.

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. W. F. SHAND, Chairman

On Thursday, June 2, at 1 p. m., the Thirteenth Ward members will tour the ward. Meet at Garfield Park Refractory. The Branch has distributed 700 dodgers.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ R. DEACH

The officers in this ward have distributed 1,300 dodgers. The Branch will not hold a meeting in June, July or August.

Twenty-First Ward

MRS. ROBERT BATES

The Twenty-First Ward Branch held a meeting to discuss the coming election at the home of Mrs. Bowen on Wednesday, May 25th, at 4:00 P. M.

Twenty-Third Ward

MRS. WM. J. PRUYNE, JR., Chairman

The Twenty-Third Ward Branch will hold its regular meeting on June 2nd at 2:00 P. M. at Butler House. Mrs. Ira Couch Wood will lecture on "Child Welfare." One thousand dodgers have been distributed by members of the City Club resident of this ward.

Twenty-Sixth Ward

MRS. T. G. WALLIN, Chairman

The Civic League, representing the Woman's City Club in this ward, have called a special for Friday, June 3rd, at 2:00 P. M. Meeting is to be held in the church hall on the corner of Western and Aubert.

For Whom Will You Vote ?

Mass Meeting at the Woman's City Club, Friday, June 3rd, 7:00 to 8:00 P. M.

Speeches By:

HON. ROBERT SCHWEIZER **JUDGE OSCAR M. TORRISON**
JUDGE KICKHAM SCANLAN **JUDGE TIMOTHY D. HURLEY**

Have your men folk and your friends stay downtown for this meeting. Speeches will be prompt and snappy, meeting will close in time for other evening engagements.

Buffet Supper Will Be Served in the Club Rooms

From 5:30 to 7:00 P. M. Price 85c

If you wish supper, you must make reservations on slip printed below or by telephone not later than noon Friday, June 3rd.

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Phone Stewart 1600

Twenty-Seventh Ward

MRS. EDGAR J. STEWART, Chairman

The Chairman reports 400 dodgers are being distributed by precinct workers in this ward.

Twenty-Eighth Ward

MISS GERTRUDE DURKIN, Chairman

An organization meeting in the Twenty-Eighth Ward will be called within the next few weeks. In the meantime a Citizenship Committee of members of the Woman's City Club and other interested women has been organized for the distribution of 500 dodgers.

Thirty-Second Ward

MRS. C. G. KINDRED, Chairman

A committee of seven from the Thirty-Second Ward has distributed 750 dodgers.

Thirty-Third Ward (Austin Branch)

MRS. JOHN S. BROWN, Chairman

The Chairman has been holding weekly meetings at her home to give information to women concerning the coming election. Six hundred dodgers have been distributed by the Ward Citizenship Committee.

Thirty-Third Ward (Mont Clare Branch)

MRS. R. E. PENDARVIS, Chairman

Meetings have been held Wednesday and Friday evenings at the home of the Chairman to give information to women inquiring about the judicial election. Three hundred dodgers have been distributed.

Homewood Branch

MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

The Homewood Branch closed a very successful year on May 27th. They have now organized a committee of ten and meetings have been arranged to give the people an opportunity to hear about the coming election. One thousand dodgers have been distributed.

Park Ridge Branch

MRS. CHAS. HAMBURGER, Chairman

On June 3rd the Park Ridge Branch will hold its last regular monthly meeting at the home of the chairman. The Hon. Judge Oscar M. Torrison will talk on "Why Republican and Democratic Judges are Running on the Coalition Ticket." The Branch is arranging to appoint a Citizenship Committee for the distribution of 500 dodgers.

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COMMITTEES

Administrative Committees

Budget and Finance
Mrs. John V. Farwell. Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Forest 56

Bulletin
Miss Estelle F. Ward.....
...1725 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill.
Evanston 334

House Committee
Mrs. George R. Dean.....
Superior 3104.....25 E. Walton Pl.

House Library
Miss Ruth G. Nichols...Public Library
6925 N. Ashland Ave.

Membership
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Program
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
.....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Social
Mrs. Frederick T. West.....
Superior 1282....68 E. Division St.

Tuesday Citizenship Class
Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.....
Wellington 1232..4318 Sheridan Rd.

Ward and Suburban Branches
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Civic Committees

Americanization
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations
Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.....
.....6512 Kenwood Ave.
Hyde Park 5640

Central Municipal Citizenship
Miss Jane Addams..800 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 70
Miss S. Grace Nicholes, Exec. Secy.
Wentworth 1169....6710 S. May St.

Child Welfare
Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.....
Randolph 7250.....505 Tower Bldg.

City Finance
Mrs. H. N. Rose....243 N. Pine Ave.
Austin 1995

City Welfare Exhibit
Mrs. George A. Beers.....
Garfield 2945...3925 Van Buren St.

Civil Service
Mrs. Murry Nelson..48 E. Schiller St.
Superior 7856

Clean Air and Fuel Conservation
Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff.....
.....6018 Stony Island Ave.
Hyde Park 267

Clean City
Mrs. A. M. Elrod..4852 Pensacola Ave.
Kildare 6437.

Constitution
Miss Jeanette Bates. 118 N. LaSalle St.
Franklin 5618

Cook County Affairs
Miss Harriet E. Vittum.....
Monroe 1717.....1400 Augusta St.

Education
Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.....
Newcastle 752.....5791 Circle Ave.

Food and Markets
Mrs. John S. Brown..5940 W. Erie St.
Austin 5118

Housing and Zoning
Miss Madge Headley..6565 Yale Ave.
Wentworth 8848

Legislative
Mrs. John T. Mason.....Aurora, Ill.
Aurora 30

Police. Police Stations and Jails
Miss Jessie Binford. 816 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 5111

Public Health
(Chairman to be appointed.)

Public Institutions
(Chairman to be appointed.)

Public Libraries
Miss Helene Dickey..Windemere Hotel
Blackstone 100.

Public Safety
(Chairman to be appointed.)

Race Relations
Miss Mary E. McDowell.....
Yards 596.....4630 Gross Ave.

Recreation
Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome.....
Midway 9972..6427 Greenwood Ave.

Sanitary District
Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke.....
.....902 Oakwood Blvd.
Oakland 1843.

Social Hygiene
Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.....
Monroe 70.....800 S. Halsted St.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR JUNE

Wednesday, June 1.
12:00 M.—Luncheon for Chairmen of Wards and Suburban Branches. Speakers—Miss Harriet E. Vittum and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch.
2:00 P. M.—Park Ridge Branch.

Thursday, June 2.
12:00 M.—Civil Service Committee Luncheon.
1:00 P. M.—Thirteenth Ward Branch. Tour of the Ward.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Legislation.
2:00 P. M.—Twenty-third Ward Branch at Butler House.
4:30 P. M.—Committee on Public Libraries.

Friday, June 3.
2:00 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Civic League.
5:30 P. M.—Buffet Supper.
7:00 P. M.—Club meeting—"Judicial Election."
8:00 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Mont Clare) Branch, at home of Mrs. R. E. Pendarvis, 2602 Neva Avenue.

Saturday, June 4.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District.

Monday, June 6.
10:30 A.M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing Committees.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Food and Markets.

Tuesday, June 7.
10:30 A.M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class will meet at the Institute of Juvenile Research, 721 Wood Street, near Polk. Mental tests will be watched and Dr. Adler and assistants will address the Class.

Thursday, June 9.
11:30 A.M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

Tuesday, June 14.
11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. "The Exploitation of the Immigrant and the New Citizen," Mr. Abraham Bower, of the Americanization Department of the Y. W. C. A.

Thursday, June 16.
12:00 M.—Civil Service Committee Luncheon.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Legislation.

Monday, June 20.
10:30 A.M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Civic Committees.

Tuesday, June 21.
11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Chairman of the Class, will begin a series of talks on "The Technique of Politics." The first will be "Political Parties and Machines." "A Look Into History—and Today."

Thursday, June 23.
11:30 A.M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

Friday, June 24.
12:00 M.—Committee on House Library.
4:00 P. M.—Committee on Americanization.

Saturday, June 25.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Education.

Tuesday, June 28.
11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. A Demonstration of Naturalization. A United States official will be present.

Thursday, June 30.
12:00 M.—Civil Service Committee Luncheon.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X JULY—AUGUST, 1921 Number 3-4

BEG YOUR PARDON

At the request of the City Club, the Bulletin begs to apologize for, mistakenly, including among the organizations supporting and working for the success of the Coalition Ticket, in the recent Judiciary Election, the name of the City Club of Chicago.

The Coalition Victory—The Next Step

An unprecedented public interest was aroused in the civic issues joined in the recent judicial election: more citizens went to the polls on June 6 than in any previous judicial election in Cook County. As the vote was turned in and the extent of the coalition victory became known, there was great rejoicing in what seemed a rich harvest of civic achievement. But we are not to be allowed to rest on our laurels. Now comes the aftermath.

Remembering many experiences in the past and having due regard to the serious rumors of the possible frauds that might be attempted in getting in the vote and getting it counted, unusual precautions had been taken. The Chicago Bar Association had a special committee headed by Col. Clinnin charged with the duty of watching at the polls on election day to insure a fair election and to get evidence of any possible frauds that might be attempted. With the assistance of many members of the bar, and workers supplied by the Woman's City Club and other civic organizations, Col. Clinnin found no lack of evidence of numerous and flagrant violations of the election laws. He estimated in a preliminary report that from fifty to one hundred thousand votes had been illegally cast or counted.

Realizing that the election machinery is under the control of the City Hall powers and that the states attorney's office is also allied with that faction, it was thought that the only possible chance of securing an impartial investigation and a vigorous prosecution of violations was to ask the attorney general to conduct the prosecutions after investigation by a Grand Jury called by him, provided that such Grand Jury returned indictments after hearing the evidence. The attorney general has the same power and authority under the law to do this that the states attorneys have, but he does not exercise it save in the failure to act of the local officials.

Therefore the Bar Committee laid the matter before the attorney general and he promptly agreed to appoint as a special assistant attorney general any reputable lawyer whom the bar would name, give him full authority in the cases and to pay the necessary expenses out of the appropriation which the attorney general has always had for such purposes, and which in fact had already been granted by the General Assembly, though not yet approved by the governor. The Honorable Frederick A. Brown, formerly president of the Illinois

State Bar Association, and a lawyer of high standing and ability, had been selected for the work and had agreed to act.

At the same time the Civil Service Reform Association had laid before the attorney general evidence it had collected of violations of the Civil Service Act, especially in the matter of compelling civil service employees to dispose of Riverview Park tickets and make subscriptions to the City Hall organ, "The Republican." It was therefore suggested and agreed that these two subjects of complaint be combined and handled together.

But the Chicago "Tamany" organization has long arms, quite long enough to reach Springfield. The attorney general was getting too powerful, the constitution and laws clothed him with too great powers. He had power to punish the spoilation of the ballot and misuse of public funds, and bade fair to be not only a stumbling block in the way of the machine, but a solid wall of obstruction. He must be throttled. His power must be curbed. He must be prevented from using those powers and exercising those duties with which he is clothed by the laws of Illinois, and which the legislature had made possible by voting him an appropriation usual for such purposes. And so an hour or so before the final adjournment of the legislature, the governor made an unprecedented use of the highest power vested in him as governor. He exercised the executive veto to cut out the greater part of the attorney general's appropriation, thus, practically, as Attorney General Brundage said through the press, "wrecking his office."

Under the constitution of Illinois, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Fergus case, all legal work for the state must be done through its chief law officer. No board, commission, state department or officer has power or funds to employ its own counsel or prosecutors. The attorney general has been obliged to lay off for lack of funds more than two-thirds of his working force. It will be impossible for him without volunteer help to carry on the regular routine work required by the state laws, and it goes without saying that he has no funds now for any extraordinary investigations and prosecutions.

So this is the new emergency confronting us. Perhaps we have before us now the supreme test of the sincerity of our boasted good citizenship. Shall we allow these frauds and law violations to go unnoticed for lack of funds to carry on the work? Shall we allow a corrupt political machine to thus tie our hands and with impunity escape punishment for wrongs to our citizens? Or will the people rally to the support of the attorney general, the Bar Association and those other civic organizations which have paved the way for these investigations and by public subscription raise funds sufficient to prevent this grave miscarriage of justice?

You will hear more about this later. At present we are submitting it as matter for your information and serious consideration.

ZONING IS NO LONGER A REFORMER'S DREAM

MADGE HEADLEY

A man paid $15 each year for insurance on his home. A lumber yard was started next door, and his bill for insurance the next year was $156, while the selling price of his house was cut one half.

A family put their savings into a home. Twenty years of work

was the price. A public garage, built in two months, spoiled the savings of ten years.

A building line insured pleasant front yards for a block of homes. When the restriction expired, a man who cared nothing for the good of his neighbors, built a tenement, with store on first floor. It extended to the street line, and cut off light, view and attractiveness from all the houses in the block.

The Housing and Zoning Committee heard realtors discuss the remedy for these diseases of city life at their Annual Convention, July 11 to 14. Zoning is no longer a dream for a city beautiful. It is a practical, working plan to make a city an efficient place in which to live and work. It stablizes property values because it establishes appropriate uses, and then protects them. It cuts off the losses due to depreciation from unsuitable neighbors in housing, industry, or commerce.

Topsy "jest growed." So have most of our cities. But thirty of them have zoning plans in effect, and hundreds are making zone plans which will insure orderly, efficient growth. A zone plan is not retroactive, but it insures the conservation of existing good conditions, and guides existing tendencies.

We are spending millions of dollars for new streets, boulevards, bridges and transit lines to take away the pressure due to congestion of population. Shall we throw away an equal number of millions because we fail to take the next step and plan the use to be made of the new developments? The test of a city is not its show places in public buildings, in museums, in hotels. It is "the number of healthy families in comfortable homes."

Our cities have asked our children to pay the price of industrial and commercial growth in badly developed bodies, in physical defects, in delinquency, in demoralizing amusements. We need to control the way our cities grow and give them homes. We see our young girls on the street and in vicious dance halls. We have hanged boys of eighteen and nineteen. The home is the cure, but it must be a real home.

American families want to own their homes. They will own them, if it is not too much of a gamble.

A zone plan is a method for developing the best use of all the land in a city. A comprehensive plan follows natural tendencies of growth, and gives equal opportunity to every property owner. It insures the adequate expansion of civic improvements, industry and commerce. It provides for the healthy growth of children in comfortable homes.

Next winter the Housing and Zoning Committee plans to make a study through ward committees of what a zone plan will do for Chicago homes, industries and commerce.

The ward secretary earnestly urges every Ward and Suburban Chairman to select, at an early date her representative on the Housing Committee for the coming year. The year's Housing and Zoning Program and Study work has been carefully planned and Miss Headley, chairman, will need earnest, active, interested women who will attend the monthly meetings of the Housing Committee and also their respective ward meetings.

PRESENT STATUS OF BILLS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB PRESENTED TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Reported by LOUIS L. EMMERSON, Secretary of State, at the Request of the Editor of the Bulletin

Housing:

Senate Bill 71, introduced by Senator Willett H. Cornwell. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill 181, introduced by Representative Harry M. McCaskrin. Referred to Committee on Municipalities.

This bill establishes minimum standards for housing and expressly provides that higher standards may be prescribed by ordinance if cities so desire.

Standards are established for light and ventilation, height of buildings, percentage of lot occupied, size of courts, window space, size and height of rooms. Sanitary provisions cover water supply, sewers, plumbing, wall paper, quantity of air per person, cleanliness, heating, screens, etc. Fire protection provisions cover stairways, means of egress, fire escapes, etc. **Failed to pass.**

Zoning:

Senate Bill 81, introduced by Senator Edward J. Glackin. Referred to Committee on Municipalities.

House Bill 184, introduced by Representative Carl Mueller. Referred to Committee on Municipalities. Recommended to pass.

This bill is introduced to replace the zoning act passed in 1919, because of certain features of that act which zoning experts consider impractical. It provides that no zoning ordinance shall be passed until a report is submitted by a zoning commission to be created by any municipality desiring to zone its territory. Such a commission is authorized to hold hearings and provide a tentative ordinance for the entire city. It provides for a board of appeals to review the acts of the enforcing officer and to recommend variations and amendments to be made by ordinance. This will prevent piece-meal zoning. **Passed June 28.**

State Distributive Fund:

Senate Bill 75, introduced by Senator W. A. Spence. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

This bill appropriates the State School Fund of $20.000,000 per annum to the auditor of public accounts to make certain payments.

This measure will provide the school districts of the state with school funds from state sources to supplement the revenue from local taxation. It will enable the richer sections of the state to share with the poorer sections in the support of the schools. **Failed to pass.**

Libraries:

Senate Bill No. 165, introduced by Senator R. R. Meents and referred to the Committee on Revenue has been endorsed. This provides for a one mill levy for libraries for cities over 100,000 and a two mill levy for cities under 100,000. It also amends the law so that the City

of Chicago may borrow money and issue bonds for library building construction. The limited service which the Chicago Public Library is able to give at present in the face of its great opportunity is full justification for an increase in the levy. A similar situation prevails through the state. **Failed to pass.**

Continuation Schools:

The Board of Directors voted to urge the **defeat** of House Bill 55, introduced by Representative John Paul, and referred to the Committee on Education, which amends the 1919 act establishing part time and continuation schools by omitting the requirement of the attendance of minors over 16. This would be a distinct backward step in Illinois education. **Failed to pass.**

Kindergarten:

Senate Bill 110, introduced by Senator Harold Kessinger. Referred to Committee on Education.

House Bill 232, introduced by Representative Wm. H. Cruden. Referred to Committee on Education.

This bill makes the present law permitting school boards to establish kindergartens mandatory. It amends section 115 of the school law by providing that the Board of Directors (school) shall establish a kindergarten in connection with the public school, upon petition of 25 or more parents of children between the ages of four and six, within the school district, residing within a radius of one mile of the school, and shall maintain such kindergarten as long as the daily average attendance is not less than fifteen. **Failed to pass.**

Mothers' Pensions:

House Bill 294, introduced by Representative William H. Cruden. Referred to Committee on Revenue.

This bill amends sections 10, 11 and 16 of the Mothers' Pension Act. It revises the tax levies for the support of the pension funds and provides that the pension shall be sufficient to enable the mother to bring up her children properly in her own home and that having dower or homestead rights of not exceeding $1,000.00 in value will not render a mother ineligible to relief under this act.

This bill is sponsored by Judge Victor P. Arnold and is intended to enable the counties to take more adequate care of the families eligible for mothers' pensions. **Substituted H. B. 847—passed.**

Protection of Maternity and Infancy:

Senate Bill 10 (as amended), introduced by Senator Edward J. Glackin. Referred to Committee on Revenue and Finance.

Upon petition of one per cent (1%) of the voters of any county, the question of levying an annual tax of not to exceed two mills in counties of the first and second class, and not to exceed seven-tenths of a mill in counties of the third class, for the purpose of providing medical care for women while child-bearing and for children under one year, shall be submitted to the voters. The amendment made subsequent to the introduction of the bill provides for allowing counties to accept gifts from the state or federal government for this purpose.

Substitute Bill for Senate Bill 134, introduced by Senator E. J.

Glackin. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

This is an enabling act to permit the state to accept federal aid and to provide state appropriation for the protection of maternity and infancy.

This bill will enable Illinois to accept the federal aid provided by the Sheppard-Towner Act, when passed by Congress. **Failed to pass.**

Election Laws:

Senate Bill 79, introduced by Senator James J. Barbour. Referred to Committee on Parks, Boulevards and Play Grounds.

House Bill 171, introduced by Representative Frederick J. Bippus. Referred to Committee on Municipalities. Recommended to pass.

This bill amends the 1895 Park District Act by providing for the election of commissioners biennially in odd numbered years, and makes their term of office six years.

The purpose of this bill is to reduce election expenses by setting the time for the election of these officials at the same time that other city elections come. **Passed June 3.**

Election Laws:

House Bill 50, introduced by Representative Cruden. Passed March 2nd. Referred to Senate Committee on Elections and recommended for passage.

Amends "Election Law" of 1872 as amended by providing that the names of presidential electors shall not appear on the ballot. This will materially shorten the ballot at presidential elections. **Passed. Vetoed by the governor June 30.**

Election Laws:

Senate Bill 104, introduced by Senator Barbour. Referred to Committee on Elections and recommended to pass.

House Bill 230, introduced by Representative Castle. Referred to Committee on Elections.

This bill provides for the appointment of county surveyor instead of his being elected as at present. This will shorten the ballot. **Failed to pass.**

Bond Issues:

Senate Bill 111, introduced by Senator James E. MacMurray. Referred to Committee on Elections. Recommended to pass.

House Bill 228, introduced by Representative Church. Referred to Committee on Waterways.

This bill amends the act creating sanitary districts by providing for referring bond issues to the vote of the people. This is in accordance with the customary policy of submitting bond issues to the voters. **Failed to pass.**

Bond Issues:

Senate Bill 112, introduced by Senator MacMurray. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

House Bill 229, introduced by Representative Church. Referred to Committee on Municipalities.

The bill provides for amending the 1913 forest preserve district act by providing that bonds be referred to the vote of the people. This applies the same principle to the forest preserve district which the foregoing bill applies to the sanitary district. **Failed to pass.**

Civil Service:

The following civil service measures which were introduced at the request of the Illinois and Chicago Civil Service Reform Associations were endorsed by the Board of Directors: (1) A bill to extend civil service classification to the Cook County departments not now under civil service, Senate 239; (2) A bill to extend civil service to the sanitary district employees, Senate 236; (3) A bill to extend civil service to the municipal court employees, Senate 237; (4) A bill to appoint for the state one civil service commissioner in place of the present commission of three, Senate 238.

The House Bill 70, which sought to amend the Municipal Civil Service Law under which Chicago operates, by limiting the trial privilege to cases where the employee could prove removal for racial, religious or political motives, was **not endorsed** by the Board. This bill was subsequently defeated in the house committee. **Failed to pass.** See also p. 10, S. B. 531 (Wheeler).

Adult Schools:

Two measures drafted by the Illinois Immigrant's Commission were endorsed. One provides for requiring non-English speaking and illiterate minors between 16 and 21 to attend regularly public evening or day classes during the entire period of such classes, unless excused by a duly authorized teacher or physician.

The second requires that whenever fifteen adults request boards of education to provide classes for not less than three sessions a week for twenty-eight weeks per year for cities under 100,000 population, and in cities over 100,000 population, not less than five sessions a week for forty weeks per year, for instruction of non-English speaking, illiterates or other adults in English, American History and Civics. It also provides that if the average attendance for two weeks is less than fifteen, the class may be discontinued. **Not introduced.**

Children's Code and Child Welfare:

The recommendations submitted by the Children's Committee of the State Department of Public Welfare (see February Bulletin) have been endorsed by the Board of Directors. As soon as bills embodying the features of this program are introduced, their passage will be urged upon the legislature.

The program includes a Children's Code Commission; amendment of the Juvenile Court Act to make the director of public welfare guardian of certain delinquent children; provision for an agent of the Department of Public Welfare to file a petition for delinquency, dependency or neglect of children in any local court of proper jurisdiction (where relatives fail to act); legislation enabling the Department of Public Welfare fully to license and supervise all organizations, child placing association or individual homes receiving children for care; amendments to present laws relating to relief and pension to provide for state supervision of mothers' pensions and outdoor relief; placing

of administration of relief and pensions in hands of one county official; raising of standards of child labor; amendment to the Bastardy Law; a special commission to investigate the causes for maternal and infant mortality; a separate institution for the defective delinquent; amendment to the law for the commitment and permanent segregation of the feeble-minded to regulate their discharge and parole (other than habeas corpus); legislation providing for identification, registration, instruction, supervision and segregation of the feeble-minded.

Only the Mothers' Pension Bill was introduced, see p. 5.

State Educational Psychologist:

Senate Bill 270. Senator Spence. **Not recommended by Board of Directors.**

Provides for the appointment of such office by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for a term of four years, with a salary of $5,000 per annum. To perform his duties under direction of Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is to advise and assist school officials in the teaching and training of subnormal, delinquent and exceptional children. **Failed to pass.**

Senate Bill 271. Senator Spence.

Amends section 115 of the 1909 School Law and adds two sections thereto. Empowers school directors to establish special classes, in connection with public schools, for subnormal, delinquent, mentally deficient, blind, deaf, dumb, or crippled children; and to establish a special school if there are ten or more such children in their district. Provides for special accounts to determine the excess cost of such instruction over cost of instruction of normal children and for payment of such excess cost by the state. **Passed June 17. Vetoed by governor.**

Women in Industry:

Senate Bill No. 316, introduced by Senator W. J. Sneed. Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industrial Affairs.

House Bill No. 621, introduced by Representative W. L. Pierce. Referred to Committee on Industrial Affairs.

This bill changes the maximum limit that a woman may be employed from ten hours to eight hours a day and adds that such time must not total more than forty-eight hours in any one week. The bill applies to women employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, factory, laundry, hotel, telegraph or telephone establishment or office thereof, any place of amusement, express, transportation or public utility business, any common carrier or any public institution. An exception is made of hospital employees while serving in operating rooms. **Failed to pass.**

Senate Bill No. 255, introduced by Senator R. W. Schulze. Referred to Committee on Corporations and Industrial Affairs.

House Bills Nos. 349, 350, 351 and 352, introduced by Representative Byers. Referred to Committees on Appropriations and Industrial Affairs.

These bills provide for the establishment of a minimum wage commission to determine minimum wages for women and minors.

The commission is to consist of two men and one woman, appointed by the governor, to serve three years. The governor is to appoint a woman secretary. Rules and regulations are prescribed for such commission, and the creation of occupational wage boards by the commission is provided for. **Failed to pass.**

Because of the general interest aroused by the vetoing of bills by Governor Small it may be of interest to read the provisions of the present State Constitution with regard to the veto and the ability of the General Assembly to pass bills over the said veto.

Article 5, paragraph 16: "Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor.

"If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor; but in all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal.

"Bills making appropriations of money out of the Treasury shall specify by objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections, and if the governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it.

"The governor shall then return the bill, with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him, to the house in which the bill shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the governor.

"The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is hereinbefore provided in case of an entire bill returned by the governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the governor shall be passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, it shall become part of said law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

"Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law."

THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Illinois Woman's Protest Meeting Against the Wheeler Anti-Civil Service Bill

MRS. MURRY NELSON

In February last the President of the Woman's City Club wrote to Governor Small asking for a statement in regard to his attitude on Civil Service, in view of the generally current and disquieting rumors, that in July a large number of civil service employees were to be dismissed.

No answer was received to this letter nor to a second of like tenor sent a month later.

Consequently no surprise was felt, when on the morning after the judicial election, the Wheeler Bill, designed to practically destroy the employment system of the state, was introduced into the Senate.

This Senate Bill, No. 531, exempted from civil service jurisdiction from 2,000 to 3,000 positions, throwing them back into the spoils grab bag. Inspectors of such departments as health, sanitation and child labor were to become political appointees. Two entire departments, public works and agriculture, were included. These with other items gave it the deserved epithet of an "immeasureably vicious bill."

The careful design of introducing the bill late in the session left a minimum of time for organizing opposition. However, men and women of Chicago and the state were indignant. Individuals and clubs became active.

A protest meeting of the representatives of the women's organizations and open to all was held at the Chicago Woman's Club, Miss Grace Temple presiding. The organizations represented numbered more than half a million women.

Mrs. James Morrisson spoke of the practical nature of civil service examinations. Mr. R. E. Blackwood of the Civil Service Reform Association analyzed the bill. Senators Barbour, Sadler and Austin gave their views regarding the effect on the state conditions if the bill passed and offered valuable advice on how to aid in defeating the bill, although defeat was considered only barely possible. Mrs. George Bass struck a more optimistic note.

Mrs. James T. Lee and Miss Mary McDowell following with resolutions which voiced the feeling of the meeting, asked the Chair to appoint a Capital Committee of those present to institute at once a vigorous fight against the bill. The Chair appointed Mrs. Murry Nelson, Chairman of the Woman's City Club Committee on Civil Service, as chairman. The committee is Mrs. Edward T. Lee, Mrs. Jeremiah W. McGraw, Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. H. W. Hardy, Mrs. G. H. Mathes, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Henry J. Cheney, Mrs. Chas. J. Trainor, Mrs. Maude Lawrence, advisory members Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Samuel Slade, Mrs. George Watkins.

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A committee meeting immediately followed. The women knew that in the time available they could not direct hundreds of telegrams to senators and representatives, nor would they be able to secure large delegations of women to go to Springfield, as in the well-planned Suffrage Campaigns.

They saw their chance for helpfulness lay in reaching individuals nearest this or that senator or representative, wavering voters and pivotal leaders.

Through the week to such men a stream of telegrams and letters were sent, carefully thought out by the group working at the Chicago Woman's Club, or committee members working at the headquarters of their organizations. There were three regular committee meetings, but much work was done outside. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Branch of the Church Federation, and League of Women Voters are equipped for such work, and they, with the other organizations represented, persuaded constituents and influential persons to protest against the bill to members of the Senate and House.

The more experienced members of the committee recalled instances of the exploitation of women and children of the state institutions before the employees were selected by the Merit Systm. These called out a fresh line of appeal.

The work was begun on a fighting chance, but when Representative MacNeal made the charge in the House that bribes were being offered to gain votes for the bill, a clearing of the moral air occurred which strengthened hope.

The committee was able to keep in close touch with the Senate and the House through long distance telephone messages. By this means it could aim its appeals now here, now there, as the voting line wavered and the "machine" weakened.

The women who were sent from Chicago and from all sections of the state to Springfield followed the same method. Sometimes the names of certain civil service advocates helped, as that of Mary Bartholme. One doubtful voter stated that her name made him an adherent of the Merit System.

These women have interesting stories to tell of the political waves which washed away the anti-Civil Service Bill. The vote stood 66 to 66 when the roll call was deferred and the bill defeated June 19.

During the week Governor Small appointed Mrs. E. B. Griffin one of the three Civil Service Commissioners of the state.

Unfortunately during the recent session of the legislature, previous to the introduction of the Wheeler Bill, various groups of employees were removed from the classified service.

As Senator Barbour said at the Protest Meeting, "The time, ladies, to protest is before the primaries, when your officials are being chosen."

As elections approach the Wheeler Bill should be a warning to women of Chicago and Illinois to work for desirable candidates.

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AN EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICAL AMERICANIZATION

MRS. G. W. WEIPPIERT, Member Joint Americanization Committee

In December, 1920, a committee was appointed to organize, under the auspices of the Joint Americanization Committee, an Americanization class for the teaching of English and sewing and the promulgation of American ideals at St. Elizabeth Infant Welfare Station, 1548 Blackhawk street.

The station being located in a strictly Polish neighborhood, the pupils, with one exception, have been of that nationality, their ages varying from 25 to 40 years.

The largest attendance was 17 and the smallest 5. In normal conditions, there is no doubt, the numerical strength of the class will be gratifying, but owing to the deplorable employment situation now existing—which has been particularly severe on unskilled labor—the husbands of many of the pupils have been thrown out of work and the women compelled to earn the larger share of the family income. All the scholars lost in this way will probably rejoin the class as soon as their domestic circumstances will permit.

The committee has engaged the services of a custodian whose duty it is to care for the children while their mothers receive instruction.

The progress made by the pupils is commendable. Not only have they acquired a useful, if limited, English vocabulary and the rudiments of sewing, but several have already learned to write in English, an accomplishment of which they are particularly proud.

In the course of the second sewing lesson the pupils were taught to make "booties" of soft leather and how to bind them. They entered into the task with great zest and were delighted with the result of their labor. Before dismissal of the class the "booties," the material for which had been furnished by the committee, were given to those who had made them for use by their children.

On Flag Day, June 14, the class was addressed by Miss Frances Wetmore, followed by appropriate flag exercises. The pupils appeared to understand just what our flag stands for and the great underlying principles which it represents. At the close of the meeting, each woman was presented with a flag, which, each promised, would be displayed in her home on July 4. The children present were given smaller flags.

On July 5, the committee supplied ice cream and cakes to the pupils and their children, a treat which was greatly appreciated. The committee believes that a judicious mingling of hospitality with instruction will have a tendency to stimulate interest in the school besides awakening a genuine desire to become more familiar with the customs of the country.

The class has already exercised a potent and commendable influence on the women attending it. They are neater in appearance, more careful of their dress, and their desire to learn is increasing steadily.

The committee wishes to express its thanks to the efficient force of St. Elizabeth Station, whose members have co-operated cheerfully to make the class a success and who appreciate perhaps more than outsiders can the good work which the Americanization movement is trying to accomplish.

The Club Lunch Room

FOR THE BUSINESS WOMAN—
FOR THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN—
FOR THE SHOPPER AND THE HOMEMAKER

Are you using your own Club lunch room? If not, stop in at your first opportunity and see what a delightfully cool and quiet dining-room it is; and what a tempting luncheon you can have. During the summer months we are having hot-weather menus. You may always feel assured that the food is of the first quality—well cooked and attractively served. The buffet luncheon—40 cents and up—is served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. every day.

Every member has the privilege of obtaining guest-tickets from the office which may be given to friends.

The lunch room will be closed during the entire month of August. We will re-open on September the seventh.

COME—AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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EDITORIAL

The Woman's City Club Committee on Public Safety has been discontinued.

Mrs. Edward Taylor will represent the Club as delegate to the National Safety Council.

An article on the history and development of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, illustrated with a picture of Mrs. Bowen, will appear in the October number of the "Woman's Home Companion" in the department devoted to good citizenship.

Lincoln Park

Members of the 21st and 23rd wards who interested themselves in providing an extra protective officer for Lincoln Park during the summer of 1920 will be very glad to know that the park officials, realizing the need of such women workers, have put on twelve for the summer of 1921. These women are under the direction of Laura Bell Stephen, who was recommended to the Lincoln Park Board by the United States Inter-Departmental Hygiene Board, and who worked successfully in the park last summer.

A New Citizenship Class

Under the auspices of the Citizenship Class, and with the cooperation of Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Chairman of the Cook County Affairs Committee, Mrs. E. W. Bemis will conduct a Junior Class in Practical Politics and Government beginning in October.

As usual, there will be no fee attached, but each member of the class will be expected to teach or assist in organizing small citizenship classes in outlying districts and among foreign groups.

Program and dates will be announced in the September Bulletin.

Registrations may be made at any time in the office of the Club.

A limited knowledge of English will not prevent those wishing instruction from joining. New citizens are especially invited, and those seeking naturalization.

The class will probably be held at an early afternoon hour on Tuesdays.

Club Exchange Privileges.

Members of the Woman's City Club who are planning to visit Kansas City, Louisville, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore or New York are eligible to club and luncheon privileges with the Women's City Clubs of these places.

Secure introduction cards from

the office of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, as these privileges are given only on presentation of the official card and are limited to two weeks.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Committee on Clean City

MRS. A. M. ELROD, Chairman

There is so much work to be done by the Clean City Committee that it is hard to know where to begin. The streets and alleys seem never to have been in such a deplorable condition.

The Chairman of this Committee visited the Streets and Alleys Department the early part of the month, after personally investigating a complaint of a filthy alley in the Nineteenth Ward, where paper, garbage, and flies made a loathsome condition. The acting superintendent of the city promised to have this alley cleaned.

Mr. Galligan, assistant superintendent, informed the Chairman that their department was handicapped by the delay of the Finance committee in procuring dumps for several wards. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Richert, being out of the city, a call was made on Alderman Clark, Chairman of the sub-committee on dumps. Alderman Clark said the Committee had recommended sites in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and several other wards where the old dumps were completely filled, but as soon as it was learned that the city was to be the purchaser the prices became prohibitive. However, if nothing definite was agreed upon within a couple of weeks condemnation proceedings would be started. This is the situation at present. The Clean City Committee had a meeting Tuesday afternoon, July 26th, at 2 p. m., and will endeavor to take care of the many complaints coming daily to the office.

Chairmen of Ward and Suburban Branches!

Do not fail to heed the call of the Clean City Chairman. Clean city work is never as important as in the summer time. See that your representative attends all the meetings of this Committee. If she is out of the city, send a temporary representative.

Committee on Child Welfare

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, Chairman

Steps have been taken to appeal to the newspapers and to all the public health agencies on behalf of the children. A great harm is being done to little children because their mothers are taking them bathing in Lake Michigan. To children under two years of age this practice is positively dangerous. The water is too cold for children of this age. In fact great caution should be used in allowing children under five years of age to bathe in the lake.

Committee on Sanitary District

MRS. RUSSELL H. OPDYKE

The Sanitary District Committee has arranged for the third trip down the Drainage Canal in order that members of the Woman's City Club may have concrete demonstration of what has been done and what remains to be done to make Chicago safe without endangering communities down state.

Members and friends wishing to make the trip please register at the office of the Club. Luncheons must be carried. Coffee is served on the boat. Sixty-five passengers can be taken at one

time. When the quota is filled, registration will be closed. Please remember the boat will leave State street bridge Wednesday, **September 7th,** at 9:00 a. m. You will receive no other notice.

It is a pleasant and instructive excursion and takes all day, reaching home about 7:00 p. m. No charge except for coffee.

Chicago has again reached an acute stage in its sewage disposal problem with the people of the river towns complaining about pollution of their waters, restriction on diversions, and rapid growth in population and factories producing trade waste.

WARD BRANCHES

Twenty-eighth Ward

On Friday, June 10th, the Twenty-eighth Ward, under Miss Gertrude Durkin, Chairman, organized. The following temporary officers were elected: Mrs. I. J. K. Golden, Secy.; Mrs. Harry E. Hoff, Chairman of Place; Miss Charlotte Bendix, Chairman of Publicity. On Tuesday, June 21, they held their second meting at Association House, Mrs. Wm. Hefferan addressed the meeting.

WATCH OUT FOR NEW MEMBERS

In the office, the school, the college, the apartment building, the neighborhood, and the lecture, the church social, the reception!

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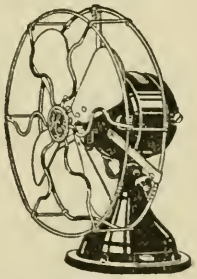

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Budget and Finance
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Lake Forest 56

Bulletin
Miss Estelle F. Ward.....
...1725 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill.
Evanston 334

House Committee
Mrs. George R. Dean.....
Superior 3104.....25 E. Walton Pl.

House Library
Miss Ruth G. Nichols...Public Library
6925 N. Ashland Ave.

Membership
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Program
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
.....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Social
Mrs. Frederick T. West.....
Superior 1282....68 E. Division St.

Tuesday Citizenship Class
Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.....
Wellington 1232..4318 Sheridan Rd.

Ward and Suburban Branches
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Civic Committees

Americanization
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations
Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.....
.....6512 Kenwood Ave.
Hyde Park 5640

Central Municipal Citizenship
Miss S. Grace Nicholes.....
Wentworth 1169....6710 S. May St.

Child Welfare
Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.....
Randolph 7250.....505 Tower Bldg.

City Finance
Mrs. H. N. Rose....243 N. Pine Ave.
Austin 1995

City Welfare Exhibit
Mrs. William S. Monroe.....
.....64 East Elm St.
Superior 4609.

Civil Service
Mrs. Murry Nelson..48 E. Schiller St.
Superior 7856

Clean Air and Fuel Conservation
Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff.....
.....6018 Stony Island Ave.
Hyde Park 267

Clean City
Mrs. A. M. Elrod..4852 Pensacola Ave.
Kildare 6437.

Constitution
Miss Jeanette Bates. 118 N. LaSalle St.
Franklin 5618

Cook County Affairs
Miss Harriet E. Vittum.....
Monroe 1717.....1400 Augusta St.

Education
Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.....
Newcastle 752.....5791 Circle Ave.

Food and Markets
Mrs. John S. Brown..5940 W. Erie St.
Austin 5118

Housing and Zoning
Miss Madge Headley..6565 Yale Ave.
Wentworth 8848

Legislative
Mrs. John T. Mason.....Aurora, Ill.
Aurora 30

Police. Police Stations and Jails
Miss Jessie Binford. 816 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 5111

Public Health
Dr. Julia C. Strawn.....
.....918 Marshall Field Bldg.

Public Institutions
(Chairman to be appointed.)

Public Libraries
Miss Helene Dickey..Windemere Hotel
Blackstone 100.

Race Relations
Miss Mary E. McDowell.....
Yards 596.....4630 Gross Ave.

Recreation
Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome.....
Midway 9972..6427 Greenwood Ave.

Sanitary District
Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke.....
.....902 Oakwood Blvd.
Oakland 1843.

Social Hygiene
Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.....
Monroe 70.....800 S. Halsted St.

Transportation
(Chairman to be appointed.)

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR JULY AND AUGUST

Tuesday, July 5.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Chairman of the class, will speak on "How Shall We Nominate Candidates? By Direct Primary, Convention, or Petition?"

Wednesday, July 6.

10:30 A. M.—Cook County Affairs Committee will meet at Union Park to take a trip to the northwestern section of the Forest Preserves. Lunch will be served at the House in the Wood.

Monday, July 11.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing and Civic Committees.

Tuesday, July 12.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. Miss Toshi Watanabe of Tokio, Japan, will sing Japanese songs. Dr. Adam Szwajkart of the U. S. Army and Polish Legion will discuss European conditions.

Wednesday, July 13.

9:30 A. M.—Cook County Affairs Committee will meet at Clark street side of County Building to take a trip to the South Chicago section of the Forest Preserves. Bring a box lunch.

Tuesday, July 19.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Chairman of the class, will talk on "Marking the Ballot and Counting the Vote." With demonstration.

2:00 P. M.—Clean City Committee.

Wednesday, July 20.

9:30 A. M.—Cook County Affairs Committee will meet at Union Park to take a trip to the southwestern section of the Forest Preserves. Bring box lunch.

Tuesday, July 26.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Citizenship Class. Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Chairman of the class, will talk on "How a Woman Found Her Party." Mr. Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plum Law, will talk on "What Shall We Do with Our Railroads?"

Thursday, July 28.

12:00 M.—Civil Service Committee luncheon.

Monday, August 8.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing and Civic Committees.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X SEPTEMBER, 1921 Number 5

Program Outlined for the Coming Year

MADGE HEADLEY, Secretary Pro Tem, Program Committee

Club members will find in this issue of the Bulletin the Tentative Program for Open Meetings for the coming year. The Program Committee hopes that every club member will mark on her calendar every open meeting, feeling that she cannot afford to miss any one of the topics. Special topics cover special interests; general topics will give accurate information needed by every club member to understand what is going on in our city and state.

The making of a program for open meetings at the beginning of the year's work marks an advance in our club life. Our committees now make up a large part of our activities, and some programs every year have been sponsored by committees which felt the need of public presentation and support. Mrs. Langworthy agreed to act as chairman of the Program Committee if the chairmen of the civic committees would agree to serve on it. She also thought that the first opportunity for programs should be offered to committees, to allow them to present their work, done in small committees, to our 4,500 club members.

Thirteen chairmen responded in person to the call for a committee meeting on August 12th. Neither hot weather nor vacations interfered. Six more sent suggestions by letter or by representatives. Eighteen programs were to be filled, nine in the afternoon, nine in the evening.

In less than two hours fifteen programs had been arranged and half as many more suggested. Three open dates were left for distinguished visitors and for emergency developments. The Tentative Program represents the success of Mrs. Langworthy's plan, and the prompt response of the committee chairmen to her suggestions.

In order to have with us the best speakers on the various topics, a shifting of a few of the dates may be necessary, but several of them are fixed by coming events. Club members will be interested in some of the reasons given by chairmen of committees in suggesting topics and dates, since they did not have the privilege of attending the program committee meeting which marks this advance in club work.

The dates of the programs fixed by events and the topics to be presented are:

Americanization and Education: Mrs. Hefferan and Mrs. McNabb. Joint meeting October 3rd. The Present Status of the Towner-Sterling Bill. It is planned to ask Secretary Hugh McGill to present the urgent need of the passage of this bill to carry on Americanization and Educational work.

Race Relations: Miss McDowell asks for an open program on Race Relations October 24th, during the meeting of the National Urban League, which will be attended by many distinguished negroes, giving opportunity to hear some of the problems discussed by people worth hearing.

Joint Meeting of Legislative and Constitutional Convention Committees, November 7th. Mrs. Mason, Chairman, Legislative Committee, asked for an early fall meeting, before the Constitutional Convention

resumes active work. It is important to every Chicago voter to decide whether the basis of apportionment of representation in our legislature shall be by community or by population. That is, whether Chicago, with two million population, shall have a smaller number of legislative representatives than down-state communities. Speakers will present arguments for both methods of representation. No question has aroused more interest, and the success of the vote on the new constitution may hinge on this item.

Social Committee: Mrs. West, Chairman. Reception to Civic Conference members, November 12th.

Civic Program: Miss Vittum, Chairman. November 14th.

Citizenship Class: Mrs. Bemis, Chairman. Every Tuesday morning at 11:00 o'clock. Class of November 15th open to Civic Conference members as well as regular members of the class.

Foreign Class: Mrs. Bemis, Chairman. Every Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Class of November 15th extends special invitation to Civic Conference members.

Committee on Ward and Suburban Branches: Mrs. Langworthy, Chairman. Luncheon November 16th at 12:00 o'clock. Members of Civic Conference especially invited.

Housing and Zoning Committee: Miss Headley, Chairman. November 16th at 2:00 p. m. Special invitation extended to Civic Conference members.

City Finance, November 21st. Mrs. Rose will fill her program with speakers familiar with the present problems in our city finances, including the funds spent on expert fees, the attempts at control of the budget appropriations by the Mayor and by the Board of Aldermen, and other controversies.

Special programs and meetings will be frequent during the Club year as is customary. In November a number of civic associations will hold national meetings in Chicago, and Miss Vittum will at that time arrange meetings which will bring together out-of-town civic workers, and our members who would like to know them and their work.

A gift has been made to the Club in the name of Harriet Hammond McCormick, which will provide funds for a special lecture or course of lectures. Decision will be made later as to the most effective use of this generous gift.

Child Welfare: Mrs. Wood, Chairman. Open meeting December 5th. No Club member needs to be told that a most interesting meeting will be arranged for the open date assigned to Mrs. Wood's committee.

Employment Committee: Mrs. Farwell, Chairman. Open meeting December 12th.

Public Library: Miss Dickey, Chairman, January 9th. Library facilities, needs, personnel, have been actively studied, and the committee will share with Club members some of their discoveries.

Cook County Affairs: Miss Vittum, Chairman. Open meeting January 23rd. Miss Vittum told the Program Committee that it was certain that some question connected with Cook County affairs would be active in January, but that it would be better to wait to decide whether the meeting should be devoted to the budget, to institutional conditions, or to the handling of expenditures.

Other dates have been arranged tentatively for the following committees who compromised their desires for meetings early in the Club year, with the limitations of the program.

Central Municipal Citizenship Committee: Miss Nicholes, Chairman. Open meeting February 6th.

Civil Service: Mrs. Nelson, Chairman. February 20th. Public employment and civil service affect large numbers of municipal county and state employees directly. Indirectly they also affect every citizen of Chicago both through necessary contacts and through the powers held by city officials which are every day used or abused. Mrs. Nelson keeps in such close touch with the situation that the program presented by her committee will be of value to every club member.

Public Health and Social Hygiene. Dr. Strawn and Dr. Yarros. Joint meeting March 6th. There will be a national meeting of the Public Health Association in March. This meeting will give opportunity to members to meet delegates in attendance, who will be guests of the Club. Several interesting programs will be arranged.

March 20th was assigned for Clean City Day, and the five committees which deal with the varied phases of our municipal housekeeping will present a rich program. Details will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Housing and Zoning: Miss Headley, Chairman. Tentatively a date in April has been assigned, which may be moved to an earlier date, somewhat dependent on the activity of the Zoning Commission recently appointed by the Mayor. Illustrated talks on our City Plan and on the meaning of a Zoning Plan will be given at an evening meeting. Every man and woman in Chicago, property owner or tenant, is affected by the zoning plan, which will be prepared, probably within two years, and put into effect.

(Program topics and speakers will be announced each month in the Bulletin calendar.)

The Harriet Hammond McCormick Lectureship

"They may rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

The Woman's City Club has received a very vital and helpful memorial of their member and director, the late Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick. In recognition of her belief in the high standard of citizenship for which the Club stands, and to aid in promoting the work she had so much at heart, Mr. McCormick has endowed a lectureship. The gift consists of a continuation of Mrs. McCormick's annual contribution of $300.00 for the coming three years, 1922, 1923, 1924. At the suggestion of Mr. McCormick, and with the concurrence of the Board of Directors of the Club, the gift will be used to provide a lectureship, to be known as the Harriet Hammond McCormick Lectureship.

By means of this fund the Directors will be enabled to invite distinguished speakers of national reputation to appear before the Club from time to time.

Mrs. Bowen said in her letter of acceptance of the gift: "Nothing that anyone could ever give could make up for the loss of the directorship filled by Mrs. McCormick. She was so interested in the affairs of the Club, her judgment was so keen and her sustained interest so great that we miss her constantly."

Through this lectureship, in some measure, her gift of wise counsel will still bring help to the Club in its work.

The Club accepts the gift with deep gratitude and appreciation.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE CLUB COMMITTEES?

City Club members can justly take pride in the growing influence of the Club on Chicago affairs. It contributes experienced, unprejudiced, non-partisan cooperation in all civic and social activities. Its officials, directors, chairmen and members work together to counsel and advise, and rarely have to rescind a policy established or a decision taken.

Active participation in the work of the Club by our forty-five hundred Club members is increasing every year. Last year, the position of Ward Secretary was established, and the result is seen in the stimulation of ward activities through the organization of ten branches and their closer linking with the central office, through the active representation of our branches on the civic committees of the Club.

Miss Helen Montegriffo, Ward Secretary, is planning active work in the organization of other new branches, and the rearrangements necessary under the fifty ward plan. With the cooperation of our Branch Chairmen, we hope the representation on the civic committees of the Club will be greatly increased by active ward and suburban Branch representatives during the coming year. Through the Speaker's Bureau she is already booking speakers on a long list of subjects for our own branches, and for other clubs. Requests should be made as early as possible.

Frequent articles in newspapers, special journals and magazines mark public interest in Club activities. Announcements, news articles of general interest are prepared by the Assistant Civic Director, Mrs. Maud R. Turlay, formerly a special feature writer for Chicago newspapers. Every Chairman should send in advance notices and material for articles to Mrs. Turlay, who is in charge of the publicity for the Club, so that she may release them to newspapers and magazines.

Chairmen are again asking for a large membership on their Committees, to take care of the varied demands. There are so many lines of work that every member can find a satisfying place on one or more Committees. The Chairmen have stated their plans and ambitions for your guidance and ask that you indicate your interests and preferences on the accompanying coupon. Members of committees are also asked to indicate their continued desire to serve.

If you want to be in the midst of the game and not merely a spectator, please read carefully, make a selection, and send in your name.

Americanization Committee: Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, Chairman. Second Vice-President of the Club; in charge of campaign for new members; President of Englewood Woman's Club, 1914-1920; President of Parent-Teacher Association, 1918-1920; Chairman of Joint Americanization Committee.

Purpose of Committee: Education of non-English speaking citizens; taking out of citizenship papers; work with foreign-born women in clubs, classes, etc.; promoting such classes in public and parochial schools.

Bathing Beach and Public Comfort Stations Committee: Mrs. Moses L. Purvin, Chairman. Member of Board of Directors of the Club; President,

Chicago Woman's Aid, 1911-1915; President, Chicago Council of Jewish Women, 1920-1922; Secretary, Civic Music Association, 1920-1922.

Purpose of Bathing Beach Committee: To promote the development of a complete system of bathing beaches along Lake Michigan, and the proper conduct thereof.

Purpose of Public Comfort Stations Committee: To keep constantly before the public the need for public convenience stations in all parts of Chicago; to urge the construction thereof; to study plans for the building of convenience stations; to foster the utilization of convenience stations on "L" lines and in public parks by the community at large instead of local patrons only; to promote the incorporation of plans for public convenience stations in all street improvement plans; to encourage the installation of "pay stations" in connection with all free stations.

Central Municipal Citizenship Committee: Miss S. Grace Nicholes, Chairman. Charter member of the Club; Assistant Civic Director of the Club, 1918-1919; as Executive Secretary of the Central Municipal Citizenship Committee, under the Chairmanship of Jane Addams, she has helped shape the Club's policies in relation to the most vital of civic matters.

Purpose of Committee: To assist in developing more intelligent citizens by collecting and disseminating information in regard to questions on which voters are to pass, and by circulating the records of candidates for office; to aid in organizing and conducting classes in citizenship when needed.

Child Welfare Committee: Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Chairman. Member of Executive Committee of the Club; Director, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund; former President, Illinois Training School for Nurses; first Executive Secretary, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.; now Chairman, Child Welfare Division of the Department of Public Welfare, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Purpose of Committee: To stimulate interest in the welfare of the city's children; to promote their health, and moral well-being; and to act in defense of their interests when menaced. The committee is also responsible for the maintenance of the Osgood Section of the Infant Welfare Society.

Committee on City Finance: Mrs. H. N. Rose, Chairman. Formerly Secretary of the Committee on Council Proceedings; Secretary of the Austin Red Cross and Secretary of the Austin Woman's Defense League during the war; Chairman of the Department of Civics and Sociology in the Austin Woman's Club for two years.

Purpose of Committee: Members of the committee will be present at sessions of the Council Finance Committee, where the city's moneys are apportioned, and of the Council, where appropriations are voted. They should, by regular attendance, become as closely identified with the Woman's City Club in the minds of the aldermen as are the reporters with their respective papers.

Civil Service Committee: Mrs. Murry Nelson, Chairman. Vice-President of the Alliance Francaise of Chicago, 1918-1921; Chairman, joint committee of protest against the Wheeler Anti-Civil Service Bill.

Purpose of Committee: Educational work in clubs and schools by illustrated talks on the Merit System in Civil Employment, its opportunities and its rewards. Active support of the extension of classification in civil employment. Often in co-operation to aid in all ways possible the application of the Civil Service Law of Illinois.

Committee on Clean Air and Fuel Conservation: Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff, Chairman. Secretary of the Club, 1916-1919; Director of Education, Domestic Heating, U. S. Fuel Administration for Illinois, 1918; President of the Chicago College Club, 1919-1921.

Purpose of Committee: Abatement of smoke nuisance through reports of violations of city smoke ordinance; education of householders in the prevention of smoke in domestic heating equipment.

Clean City Committee: Mrs. Allen Elrod, Chairman. Chairman of the Garbage Vigilance Committee of the Twenty-seventh Ward for several years.

Purpose of Committee: To disseminate information to ward representatives and other members of the committee regarding the financing and functioning of the Streets and Alleys Department, Department of Public Works; to study types of buildings from which garbage collections are made or are not made, with reasons for both; to ascertain the division of funds among wards; to study types of wagons used and types best suited to the purpose, with greatest economy a consideration; possible tons of garbage carried per wagon and loads collected per day; consideration of distance to existing dumps and disposal plants; study condition of dumps; study ordinances relating to clean city work and recommend their enforcement; urge ward representatives and other committee members to advise with their ward superintendents when occasion demands; arrange tours of wards by branch representatives and their local committees.

Cook County Affairs Committee: Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Chairman. Head Resident of Northwestern University Settlement; one of the founders of the Club; served as Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee during the first few months the Club was organized; served as Chairman of the Police Committee, also as President of the Club from 1913-1914; Civic Director, 1914-1916; participated in the campaign for the bond issue to provide a new police station.

Purpose of the Committee: To make a report on the Cook County Forest Preserves which the committee has studied during the past summer; in September, October and November to study the best types of jails, their plans, methods and construction, so that the committee will be informed as to what the new Cook County jail should be before the jail bond issue is again put before the voters; in December, January and February the committee will work on the 1922 budget.

Education Committee: Mrs. Duane T. McNabb, Chairman. Member of the Board of Directors of the Club since 1918; President, Norwood Park Club, 1915-1916; President of the Seventh District of the State Federation of Women's Club, 1915-1917; member, Board of Managers of Park Ridge School for Girls since 1916, and Chairman of Illinois Cottage Endowment Fund, 1915-1921; Director, League Cook County Clubs, 1919-1921; member of the Board of Directors of the Klio Association, 1916-1919; Treasurer of the Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs, 1918-1921.

Purpose of Committee: Consideration of matters of general interest in the educational world; to become familiar with conditions in the Chicago Public School System by making surveys from time to time as necessary and attendance upon meetings of the Board of Education; to take all possible measures for improvement; to co-operate with other agencies; to establish a closer relation between club women and teachers.

Employment Committee: Mrs. John V. Farwell, Chairman. First Vice-President of the Club from 1915-1921; Chairman of the Finance Committee; member of the Board of Directors of the United Charities; one of the trustees of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund; member of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A.

Purpose of Committee: Does not function as a separate committee, but is part of a very large committee which represents various civic and philanthropic organizations, of which Mr. Willoughby Walling, President of the Central Council of Social Agencies, is Chairman, and which is to make an intensive study of the unemployment situation and to see what measure can be taken to relieve it.

Food and Markets Committee: Mrs. John S. Brown, Chairman. Vice-President, Chicago Ethical Society; member of Committee on Volunteers, Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross.

Purpose of Committee: To stimulate an interest in production, distribution, and cost of food and clothing; to study market conditions; to supply textile exhibits to ward and suburban branches and women's clubs.

Committee on Housing and Zoning: Miss Madge Headley, Chairman. Secretary, Tenement House Committee, New York City, 1910-1915; the special

study of industrial housing in England in 1914; housing investigations, lower Manhattan Island, Providence, R. I., rural communities and Catskill summer resorts, 1915-1917; Red Cross in France, Bureau of Refugees, and Metropolitan Canteens, 1917,1919; housing investigation for Chicago Commission on Race Relations, 1920; lecturer on housing and zoning; member Executive Committee, Chicago Zoning Association.

Purpose of Committee: To attend all meetings of Committee on Building and Zoning, Board of Aldermen; arrange for talks on housing or zoning, as requested by housing representatives of ward organizations; talks by experts on various phases at regular monthly meetings; co-operation in all housing and zoning movements throughout Chicago.

Legislative Committee: Mrs. John T. Mason, Chairman. State Federation Civil Service Chairman, 1907-1909; President, Aurora Woman's Club, 1912-1913; State Federation President, Eleventh District, 1913-1915; State Federation Legislative Chairman, 1916-1918; State Federation First Vice-President, 1919-1920; Illinois General Federation Director, 1920-1922.

Purpose of Committee: Better understanding of our National, State and City government; securing information regarding constitutional convention, especially State representation; study of pending legislation; knowledge of laws governing women in Illinois.

Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails: Miss Jessie F. Binford, Chairman. Field Representative of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board for the Sixth District, including eleven of the central States; former superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association and at present a Director; will be in charge of the reorganization of the work of the Juvenile Protective Association beginning October 1; Secretary of the section on delinquency of the National Conference of Social Work.

Purpose of Committee: Investigation and study of the police system of Chicago, including the duties of policemen and policewomen, our police stations, county jail, and penal institutions. This committee endeavors to place information before the citizens of our community and to interpret it in a way that will bring about better conditions.

Program Committee: Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Chairman. First Vice-President of the Club and Chairman of Committee on Wards and Suburban Branches; former President of Parent-Teacher Association; Chairman of Recreation Department, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, during the war.

Purpose of Committee: To make the Club members understand all of the work which is being done by the Civic Committees of the Club; to give each Civic Committee Chairman an opportunity to present to the Club, as a whole, the nature and purposes of the work of her committee and interest the members in its functioning.

Public Health Committee: Dr. Julia C. Strawn, Chairman. Head of the Department of Gynecology at Hahnemann College; formerly Vice-President, Women's Medical Club; President of After Dinner Club; Fellow of the College of Surgeons.

Purpose of Committee: To make a vigorous effort to have the public health of Chicago carefully watched and developed. The first visual evidence will be an exhibit in the Club rooms of posters made by the children in the schools of rural districts showing the education in Public Health given under the direction of Miss Harriet Fulmer, who will have charge of this exhibit, and a nurse to explain details.

Public Libraries Committee: Miss Helene L. Dickey, Chairman. Had charge of library at Chicago Normal College for eighteen years; active member of American Library Association, Illinois State Library Association and Chicago Library Club for many years; has made a special study of library work with children; President of the Protestant Children's Aid.

Purpose of Committee: To study library conditions and needs of all

libraries in the city used by the public and to be a medium for co-operation between members of the Club, the public and the libraries.

Race Relations Committee: Mary E. McDowell, Chairman. Charter member of the Woman's City Club and as Chairman of the City Waste Committee for five years led the campaign for the appointment of a City Waste Commission to study and plan for a city-wide scientific system for disposal of city waste. She was named on the commission which was appointed in 1913, the week after the women of Illinois received the vote. She was a charter member of the Cordon Club and has been a member of the Chicago Woman's Club for a score of years. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois League of Women Voters, and Chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry of the National League. After the race riot in 1919 the Woman's City Club created a Race Relations Committee and appointed Miss McDowell chairman. This committee organized an Inter-Racial Committee composed of delegates from the colored and white women's federated clubs.

Purpose of Committee: The purpose of this co-operative committee is to encourage equal opportunity irrespective of race, color or other artificial distinction; to establish a center of friendship and influence together and disseminate information and to work for civic betterment; to secure opportunity for white speakers for colored organizations and colored speakers for white organizations, because the committee believes that interchange of speakers will develop good understanding and good will in our city.

Recreation Committee: Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome, Chairman. Charter member and organizer of the Recreation and Playground Association of America; member of the Prairie Club, of the Civic Music Association; member of the faculty of the Pestazlozzi Froebel Teachers' College since 1908.

Purpose of Committee: To urge the establishment and maintenance of parks and playgrounds and see to the need and equipment of all parks and playgrounds not under the Board of Education. If under the supervision of the Board of Education, the committee should work in conjunction with the Education Committee; to see that parks are properly supervised and that the young people are properly protected; that closing hours are established; to see that police continue supervision until after park closing time and urge the presence of policewomen for afternoon and evening periods in conjunction with the Police Committee; study ways and means of meeting recreation problems; co-operate with other organizations for annual city-wide play festivals.

Sanitary District Committee: Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke, Chairman. President, Every Wednesday Club, 1912-1914; Second Vice-President of Chicago South Side Club, 1912-1914; First Vice-President of Chicago South Side Club, 1914-1916; Chairman, Civics Department, Chicago South Side Club, 1916-1918; Chairman of Sanitary District Section of Committee on Public Affairs, 1915-1920; Chairman, Forestry Class of Chicago Woman's Club.

Purpose of Committee: To keep in touch with and keep informed about the work and problems of the Sanitary District Board of Chicago.

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THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL LAWS

MRS. WM. S. HEFFERAN

For many years enlightened nations have been trying to solve the problem of how to educate those minors condemned by fate or their own indifference to labor at an early age in factory or mine or other blind-alley occupations. In Germany, where continuation schools originated, the emphasis from the beginning was placed upon industrial education, but gradually the courses were radically modified to include some of the essentials of liberal education. Unfortunately this industrial point of view resulted in placing these schools under the domination, in most countries, of industrial and commercial interests, with the result that the problems of these schools were considered apart from those of the traditional schools. Educators lacked vision. Instead of regarding all education as their province, they disregarded the unfortunates who left the regular schools as soon as the law allowed. Until recent times the traditional schools have felt that their duty ended upon the presentation of working certificate or diploma. They felt little or no responsibility for the unfortunate children outside the school walls. They felt no responsibility for bridging the gap between the school and the job. Having placed a certain type of education at the service of the children, they adopted "Take it or leave it" as their motto and the children left it—by the millions. According to a report from the United States Department of Labor, "the number of minors in the United States between 14 and 15 years of age being fully employed during 1918 was approximately 800,000 boys and 400,000 girls, or more than half of the whole number of children between those ages." How can a nation that believes in education neglect these millions who need education most?

In an autocracy where only the most meager elementary education is desired for and by the crowd, one might expect these minors to be neglected. Under such a government the emphasis in education is always placed upon limited leadership, but in a democracy it is inconceivable that the education of workers should be neglected merely because they are workers. Why should children already handicapped by fate be still further handicapped by the indifference of educators?

Nearly all educators and civic workers are agreed that one of the educational ideals to be held up before the public for the next few years is the enactment of compulsory education laws requiring children to attend school all day and every day until sixteen years of age. This ideal will not be attained in many states until the people are much more enlightened than at present. The objections are many, but not insurmountable. The expense will be great and the burden that such a law will place upon many parents is heavy. The most serious objection, however, is a state of mind. Until the nation makes up its mind that education is a splendid investment, make-shift systems of education will be necessary.

The best of these is the continuation school. While working toward the ideal of the sixteen-year law, great help can be rendered to the children and to the state by the adoption of continuation school laws. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports that on January 1, 1920, the following states had enacted legislation regarding attendance upon part-time schools: California, Connecticut, Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New

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Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Canada and nearly all the nations of Europe are slowly but surely extending the scope of their continuation school laws.

Apparently the whole world except Illinois appreciates the need for these schools. The United States Government regards them of such importance that a clause was written into the federal law alloting one-third of all the grants in aid of vocational education to continuation school classes. John Findlay, ex-Commissioner of Education for the state of New York, says that he sat in the House of Commons in England during the period when General Haig "stood with his back to the wall" and he heard members debating not the great crisis of the war but the continuation school features of the Fisher Bill. It was evident that England looked upon it as a life-saving measure for the nation. Until the nation better appreciates the benefits of all-day education these continuation schools will have to care for the great army of untrained minors passing out year by year from our public and private schools. Until the regular schools are able to fulfill their chief function the continuation school will be a necessity.

In 1919, after ten years of wrangling and bitter opposition, a splendid compulsory, part-time continuation school law was passed by the Illinois legislature. This law compelled the establishment of continuation classes in all districts where there were twenty working minors, and compelled all minors within the required ages who were not attending the regular day school to attend the continuation school for eight hours a week. In 1921 these provisions were to apply to minors between 14 and 16 years; in 1922 to minors between 14 and 17 years. To carry out the provisions of the federal law (Smith-Hughes) it was necessary to create a board for vocational education. Unfortunately a board was created made up of the heads of the departments of labor, trade and commerce, agriculture, education and registration. Most of these men were busy with other problems and were not interested in education. The weakness of this type of board was pointed out time and again by educators and members of civic organizations.

Before the law had a chance to show what it might do enemies attacked it viciously on the ground that certain districts could not raise the money for ordinary school purposes, and therefore should not be required to raise money for continuation school classes. Aided by reactionary legislators, educators from the southern part of the state secured enough votes to amend the law so as to make it "permissive" rather than "mandatory."

Experience in other states has proved time and again that the "permissive" feature means a virtual destruction of the law. By the passage of this amendment vocational education has been set back ten years in Illinois, for, in the southern states virtually no education will be accomplished except under compulsion. Even in large cities like Chicago, where people are progressive, the success of continuation schools will depend entirely upon the moods of changing boards of education.

There is some plausibility in the financial argument against the law, but it does seem a pity that the great state of Illinois should find itself unable to finance these schools even with the substantial aid of the United States Government working through the Smith-Hughes law. It is to admit that this great state cannot afford to educate the working children who need education the most. At this time of all times, when social un-

rest and ignorance are destroying civilization, it would seem that a democratic system of education ought to be encouraged by everyone. But in a period of reaction like the present one almost any crime may be committed with impunity in the name of economy. The original law was formulated after a thorough study of the laws of other states and nations. It has been considered one of the best laws on the statute books, and had the backing of women's clubs, civic organizations, social workers and organized labor.

There is a long, hard fight before the progressive people of Illinois to restore the conditions of 1919. A very discouraging feature of the opposition was the determination to amend the law even in the face of splendid prospects for a decided increase in school revenue throughout the state.

The advocates of the separate or dual system of vocational education are now jubilant, for they are able to point to the failure to accomplish vocational education under the unit system. They say that if a separate fund and a separate system had been in operation this opposition would not have originated.

All advocates of the unit system should work hard during the next two years to disprove this argument.

CAMPAIGN FOR NEW MEMBERS

Are you planning to bring in your quota of new members this fall? Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Chairman of the Membership Committee, has organized a contest to secure new members, and a gold wrist watch has been donated, to be given to the member who obtains the highest number of new members by December 15th. Names of contestants should be in by October 1st. Send your name to Mrs. William S. Hefferan before this date and call at the Club for application cards to be used in the contest.

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Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD, Editor
MRS. WILLIAM E. PARSONS, Assistant Editor

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EDITORIAL

The Woman's City Club is just beginning a new year of work. The field is a wide one since almost everything seems to be wrong with our city administration. There is therefore something for every one to do and the club's thirty-five committees afford wide opportunities for service varying from interest in the management of our city institutions to the disposal of our city garbage.

The Club has nearly five thousand members; they live in all parts of the city and its suburbs; their influence is wide and the measure of their accomplishment depends upon the loyalty and enthusiasm of each individual member. If the club hopes to influence public opinion, to call attention to needed reforms, to secure law enforcement, to elect reputable and competent officials then each woman must take her share of responsibility and regard her club work as a duty to be done.

The city needs our help, the Womans City Club offers us a way of performing our civic duty, let us not neglect it.

LOUISE DEKOVEN BOWEN.

There will be a meeting of the Education Committee in the Club rooms Saturday afternoon, September 24th, at two o'clock. A large attendance is desired and members are asked to present suggestions for the year's work.

As Monday, September 5th, is Labor Day, the Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing and Civic Committees will not meet until Monday, September 12th, at 10:30 A. M.

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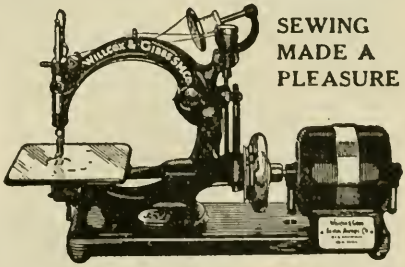

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Our Homewood Branch participated in Community Day by sending the above float to the Homewood parade. The float was decorated by the members themselves. The bright green trimming on a background of white was most attractive and effective. A pennant was hung on the float for each of the thirteen civic committees of the Club upon which Wards and Suburban Branches have representation.

The 27th Ward Branch will hold a meeting Friday afternoon, September 16th, at two o'clock in the north room of the Independence Park Field House.

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Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X OCTOBER, 1921 Number 6

The Police Woman's Job

What It Is and What It Should Be

LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN

All students of Municipal affairs agree that every large city should have morals police, of whom a certain number should be women, if the city would properly protect young girls for whose unwary feet so many pitfalls are spread, if it would deal adequately with prostitution, that grave menace to health and morals, if it would treat even decently the women who are arrested for some slight offense, who are brought into the police courts and who are too often treated with contumely and contempt.

We need women police in the theatres and dance halls of every city to watch the girls who attend these entertainments and who accept from young men invitations offered with disreputable intentions. Women police should be stationed on pleasure boats and bathing beaches and should ever be on the alert for conditions which demoralize children and young people. We need them in our amusement parks to mingle with the crowds and to protect young girls too often betrayed through their natural love of amusement. In fact, we need women police to chaperone young girls in all public places where the danger to young people is great.

We should have in our police stations women police in whose charge girls should be placed. Women police should accompany girls to their trials and stand up with them when they are subjected to the harrassing questions so frequently put to them by attorneys, and women police should take girls to the institutions to which they are committed by the courts.

The work of the woman police officer would not be very different from that of the woman probation officer. The Juvenile Court officers investigate the homes in their neighborhoods and watch their delinquent wards to see that they attend school or are at work and are protected from demoralizing influences. It would thus be only one more step to have women police who would lessen the work of the probation officers by carefully watching for those causes which lead children into the courts, by reporting these cases to the proper authorities and by carefully supervising all places of amusement.

Women truant officers, attached to the compulsory education department, women adult probation officers attached to the Municipal courts, women factory inspectors, women inspectors of the health department, school nurses, the officers supplied by the Travelers Aid Association, the Juvenile Protective Association and all other officers paid by private organizations are doing valiant work for the young people of our cities. But we need the police power which the city alone may vest in women trained for the

work, giving them the authority to cope with certain dangerous situations with which private organizations have for a long time tried in vain to deal.

Women police are not needed to handle crowds, to regulate street traffic, to arrest drunkards or criminals but they are sorely needed in order that they may adequately protect the thousands of children and young people who every day are exposed to the dangers of unsupervised and disreputable places of amusement and for whose safety and welfare the city is responsible.

Chicago now has thirty women police who are assigned to police and railroad stations and to a few other places. Undoubtedly they have somewhat lessened the danger to young people but their service has been a grievous disappointment on the whole. The women police are selected by civil service but the standards for these examinations are not high enough to secure a group of trained women. Over and over again the chief of police has been asked to set higher standards for these examinations but somehow it has never been accomplished. As a consequence the women police have never been a vital power in the city, possibly because they have never been competently directed by other than a regular police official, whose whole conception of their duties is that of the ordinary policeman on the beat. These women should be directed by a man or woman who has been trained along certain lines of social work, who has some vision of what is necessary for the protection of young people, and who has the authority and the executive ability to carry out well defined plans of prevention and protection.

The women police were secured by the concentrated effort of the women of the city. It was because of their insistence that the police women were first appointed by Carter Harrison. But the mistake was then made which has always been continued, of putting the police women under a regular police official instead of regarding the group as a separate department organized to prevent the commercial exploitation of children and young people and to protect them from the menace of city conditions.

Very few people even know that we have women police. There is very little cooperation between them and private organizations, they are too often used to perform work which should be done by the men on the police force and they are seldom seen in the dance halls, motion picture theatres, pleasure boats and amusement parks. In fact their work is almost negligible.

These conditions are a challenge to every woman in the city who cares about civic affairs and who feels that the protection of our children and young people is a matter of vital importance in our community life.

NO ACCIDENT, NO FIRE WEEK—OCTOBER 4 TO 14

In Memory of the Chicago Fire, October 9, 1871

"No Accident—No Fire Week" will be observed in Chicago from October 8 to 14 under the direction of the Chicago Safety Council of the Association of Commerce, in which the Woman's City Club is represented by Mrs. Edward H. Taylor. The campaign becomes effective at 12:01 a. m., October 8, and ends at midnight, Friday, October 14.

The "No Accident—No Fire" week involves an intensive, high-powered campaign along thoroughly practical lines whereby it is expected that accidents and fires will be completely eliminated for a period of seven days.

Every individual safety organization in Chicago and contiguous territory is asked to make an especial effort to establish a clean record of no accidents and no fires during safety week.

WHAT THE SECOND WARD HAS DONE TO PROTECT ITS GIRLS AND HELP ITS UNEMPLOYED MEN.

HELEN A. MONTEGRIFFO.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*What do Ward Branches accomplish? This story of a fine piece of constructive work in the Second Ward is one answer to this question. The women used one after the other the agencies provided by the committees of the Woman's City Club, both for the investigation and remedy, of their local problem—and they got results.*

Early in August a report came to the Woman's City Club to the effect that the young colored girls of the Second Ward who frequented Ellis Park were in serious danger, being unprotected during the late hours of the evening. Everyone knows that these sad stories are true about many parks in our city, due to the fact that mothers are much too careless as to the whereabouts of their daughters and the hours they keep. We all remember when the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Ward Branch members realized that conditions in Lincoln Park were especially bad following the war. They urged the Lincoln Park Commissioners to engage a special woman protective officer for the summer of 1920, and they themselves through private subscription donated to the park commissioners a second protective officer. This good work has continued during this past summer also.

The ward representative on the Club's Recreation Committee was immediately communicated with, and gathering about her a Second Ward committee, held regular meetings in the club rooms during the months of July, August and September. The committee numbered six. Each woman promised to spend one entire evening each week in Ellis Park to observe and to offer her co-operation to the policemen on duty in behalf of the young girls frequenting this park. Their final report, with recommendations, was then referred to the Police Committee of the Club, as it was decided that the matter was no longer a recreation problem. Subsequently the Police Committee representative of the Second Ward served on the committee. The United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board have now placed two of their officers in the park and their reports are expected within the next few weeks.

It must be remembered that the situation was somewhat aggravated by the fact that a large number of unemployed men who, being utterly without funds, are sleeping in the park. Their only shelter in inclement weather was in a tent a block away which was used for revival meetings in the early hours of the evening.

The policemen of Ellis Park gave the best co-operation, but seemed more interested in the unemployment situation than in the moral problem. They were exercised over the fact that the tent was to be removed the first week of September and that the unemployed men of the district would then have no place of shelter. They felt the tent would be more

needed during the cold nights of the fall than it was even then during the summer nights. The committee felt that a sub-committee should be appointed to confer with the woman preacher who controlled the use of the tent and urge her to leave it up until the end of October when, it is hoped, that other provisions will be made for these men. The sub-committee succeeded in extending the period, and at this writing the tent is still being used on rainy nights by some five hundred shelterless men.

Every ward has its particular problems which the Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club can solve or help to solve. What are your problems and what has your ward branch done to meet them?

THE SPIRIT OF THE MOTHERS' PENSION LAW

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD

Shall the law which was intended to enable the counties to take more adequate care of the families eligible for mothers' pensions, be allowed to be only partially acted upon because of lack of public interest?

The Woman's City Club warmly endorsed the Mothers' Pension Bill which amended the Aid to Mothers' Act. The Club recorded its satisfaction when the bill became a law of the state. But this is only the beginning of the public duty of such a body of women as the Club represents.

As has been told in previous bulletins, this law revises the tax levies for support of the Mothers' Pension Fund and provides that the pension shall be sufficient to enable the mother to bring up her children properly in her own home. To those who wish to consult the bill it may be found on page 162 of the Session Laws, paragraph 10, section 1, House Bill 847.

Since the bill became law it is possible for the judge to grant adequate pensions to mothers and children instead of inadequate ones.

The legislature also amended that part of the act which provides for special tax levy. The following is a copy of section 16, as amended:

"16. The county board in each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed two-thirds of one mill on the dollar annually on all taxable property in the county, in counties having a population of not more than three hundred thousand inhabitants, and not to exceed four-tenths of a mill annually on all taxable property in the county, in counties having a population of over three hundred thousand inhabitants, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such county, and to be known as a Mothers' Pension Fund; which said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes which such county is now, or hereafter may be authorized to levy on the aggregate valuation of all property within such county, and the county clerk, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of section 2 of 'An Act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended, shall not consider the tax for said Mothers' Pension Fund, authorized by this Act, as a part of the general tax levy for county purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of two per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended."

The clause affecting counties of over three hundred thousand inhabitants applies to Cook County.

You will note that the amount of tax is four-tenths of a mill annually on all taxable property in the county. Previous to the passage of this act it was four-fifteenths of a mill. Four-tenths of a mill, it is estimated, will bring in a revenue of about $750,000.

The legislature also amended the general revenue act relating to counties. This act enables the county commissioners to tax for general county purposes up to fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property. It does not, however, exclude the mothers' pension tax from this tax limitation, therefore the amount appropriated for mothers' pensions must come within the fifty cent limit. Therefore, it is asserted, it is not necessary for the county commissioners to appropriate the maximum amount. They can appropriate whatever they see fit so long as they appropriate something.

As there will be a great deal of pressure brought upon them to appropriate for various county offices, it is possible they will not appropriate the maximum amount for mothers' pensions unless they feel that the public is sufficiently interested in the widows and orphans of the county to demand the full appropriation.

There is no doubt that the entire appropriation available under this law should be appropriated to this urgent need. In proof of this we have the record of the United Charities during the last two years and a half, which has spent $133,000 on families that were eligible for relief under the Mothers' Pension Law, but for whom no county fund had been appropriated. Incidentally this fact illuminates the deficit of $142,000 which the United Charities is facing at this time.

If there are mothers' pensions the county should take the entire responsibility for all families that are receiving pensions, so that no supplemental relief needs to be given. The appropriations should be made so that every family eligible for relief under the provisions of that law will receive adequate relief.

The county has many demands on its funds, but there is no better thing for them to do than to appropriate what they can for the care of widowed mothers and children in their own homes.

The Mothers' Pension Law is an excellent law in theory and it has always been well administered in Cook County. Therefore, it deserves the emphatic backing of the women's organizations which have endorsed its passage.

The county commissioners want to know the will of the voters on this subject. Let us tell them that we want the full appropriation made for mothers' pensions. This can be done by each member writing a personal letter to Daniel G. Ryan, President of the Board of County Commissioners, County Building, Chicago.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

The meeting of the Illinois Conference of Charities and Corrections which usually meets in October has been indefinitely postponed this year. The conference has always been held under the auspices of the Welfare Commission of the State Department of Public Welfare, and its two former secretaries, Mr. A. L. Bowen and Miss Anne Hinrichsen,

have been largely responsible in the past for the promotion and success of the yearly conferences held under their direction.

At the last session of the legislature the Welfare Commission and the position of secretary were abolished and no appropriation made nor arrangements undertaken for the promotion of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The committee appointed at the meeting last fall was headed by Mr. Leo Philips of the Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys. Serious illness of Mr. Philips has delayed any action by the committee until a meeting held Sept. 16. It was then decided by the Executive Committee and the chairman of the sub-committees on different subjects to be dealt with at the conference, that under all of the circumstances enumerated above it would be impossible to arrange for a meeting of the Conference of Charities and Corrections this coming October. After the return of the president, Mr. Philips, from the west, further meetings on the subject will be held.

THE ILLINOIS IMMIGRANTS COMMISSION

Result of the veto by Governor Small of the entire appropriation for the work of the Immigrant Commission.

History of the Commission.

The Illinois Immigrants Commission was created by the legislature in 1919 and was by statute directed to make a survey of the immigrant and foreign-born people of the state, their employment, housing and living conditions, to examine into their economic and legal customs and their educational needs, to keep in friendly and sympathetic touch with alien groups, and to co-operate with state and local officials, immigrant and related agencies of the state and the United States. Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, Director of the Department of Education and Registration, ex-officio a member of the commission, was made its chairman by the commission appointed by Governor Lowden. The commission consisted of Gen. Abel Davis, Charles F. Harding, Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, and John W. Fornof, of Streator. Grace Abbott was made executive secretary of the commission, and an office was opened in Chicago, February 1, 1920.

Two important general investigations were made by the commission, *The Educational Needs of Immigrants in Illinois* (Bulletin No. 1), and *Immigrants in Coal Mining Communities of Illinois* (Bulletin No. 2), and a number of smaller general inquiries were made.

The commission also undertook to make individual investigations in response to a request from an immigrant or an agency for information or advice. During the first month the office of the commission was open, 61 such requests were received and cared for. In addition, 117 previously known to the Immigrants' Protective League were referred to the commission that month. During the first six months of 1921 the average number of new applicants each month was 250, and about as many previously known came for some additional or continuing service.

Result of Veto.

When on the morning of July 1st Miss Abbot learned through the press of the action of Governor Small and that in consequence the

office must be closed at once, there were on hand approximately 500 active cases, many of them containing valuable papers of one sort or another.

Immigrants' Protective League Comes to the Rescue.

In the emergency the Immigrants' Protective League came to the assistance of these people. The league had begun protective case work for immigrants in Chicago in 1908 and had made valuable studies of immigrants and immigrant conditions in Chicago from 1908 and 1920. Believing that the commission, whose creation it had urged, could take over most of the work of the league, it had voted to discontinue active work on January 1, 1920. When it was discovered that the appropriation made was one-half what it had generaly been supposed to be, the league reconsidered its action and decided that until the next appropriation was available it would assume the responsibility of meeting the salaries of foreign-language investigators who should be assigned to work under Miss Abbott. With the passage of the $58,000 appropriation by the last legislature, it notified its members, contributors, and staff, that it would discontinue all work requiring any considerable funds on July 1, 1921. In view of the action of the Governor a meeting of the trustees was held on July 2nd, and at the request of Miss Abbott the league undertook to pay the salaries of two persons during the month of July so that the active cases could be closed, referred to other agencies, or if necessary, that clients might be notified that nothing could be done for them. Temporary office space was donated by the Girls' Protective Bureau at Hull House. During this month every effort was made to carry out this plan. There was, however, no agency to whom the U. S. Immigration Service could refer cases involving immigration problems only, and it was deemed advisable to handle even these during this confused period. As a result 117 new clients representing 25 nationalities were cared for, and 119 previously known to the commission were cared for. After August 1st, Miss Abbott cared for this work until the Americanization Council acted in the emergency and employed Miss Marian Schibsby, a member of the staff of the commission, to act until the Immigration Committee of the council should report on a plan. Up to August 22 there had been 145 new clients, most of them men expecting wives, sisters, children, or parents who were in some difficulty en route.

An Irreducible Minimum of Work Which Must Be Done.

A careful examination of the situation leads to the conclusion that the following lines of work must be undertaken by some agency:

1. Act as general bureau of information with reference to immigration.

2. Act as connecting agency between the United States Immigration Service and existing Chicago agencies in cases of temporary detention of immigrants.

3. Act as the local agency which the social service workers at Ellis Island and other ports may call on for help and advice as to the policy to be pursued with reference to detained immigrants destined to Chicago relatives and friends.

4. Urge upon the Committee on Social Work for Immigrants, appointed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, the importance of such service at important interior distributing points—particularly

Chicago—and co-operate with such national service as may be created as a result of the committee's recommendations.

It is believed that with General Abel Davis, Chairman of the Immigration Committee of Americanization a way will be found for insuring that this work is done.

NATIONAL MEETINGS HELD IN CHICAGO EARLY IN NOVEMBER

National Municipal League, November 16th to 18th, The City Club.
City Managers' Association, November 14th to 16th, The City Club.
Civic Secretaries' Association, November 16th to 18th, The City Club.
American Civic Association, November 13th to 20th, Drake Hotel.

This will furnish a week of programs especially interesting to the Woman's City Club. Among the subjects discussed by the city managers will be local municipal problems of administration, including engineering. State constitutions and the restriction of representation for the larger cities as well as the city manager experiments and the local Chicago situation will find a place on the National Municipal League program.

The civic secretaries will analyze the effect and influence of present-day civic organization on national life. The American Civic Association program will mainly occupy itself with housing, zoning and city planning. A number of men of nation-wide reputation will be present, including Henry Waite, President of the National Municipal League, ex-Governors Lowden and Cox, and many experts on zoning and housing.

The full program will be given in the November number of the Bulletin.

An Afternoon Citizenship Class

MRS. EDWARD W. BEMIS, Leader

A Tuesday afternoon Citizenship Class will be organized on Tuesday, October 11th, at 2 P. M. Miss Harriet Vittum and Mrs. E. W. Bemis will address the class on that day.

The purpose of this class is to teach, in orderly and simple form, the essential and practical facts of our government and of civic life, presenting them so compactly that the lessons have a "turnover" value and can be repeated by the members to club and neighborhood groups.

We want to have what might be called a normal training class.

Our hope is that not only earnest workers who speak only the American language, but also those who speak one or more foreign languages will attend, and repeat the lessons in the foreign tongue to their non-English speaking friends and neighbors.

The Federation of Settlements and the New America Shop are co-operating.

At the close of each lesson there will be a social half hour to further our acquaintance with each other.

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SESSION 1921

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Oct. 2nd—Can We Americanize Our Politicians?
Oct. 9th—1871-1921: The Chicago Fire and the Chicago Spirit.
Oct. 16th—Why Society Tolerates the Millionaire.
Oct. 23rd—The Meanness of "Main Street."
Oct. 30th—**Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji:** "The India of Tagore and Kipling."

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Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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EDITORIALS

Club Loyalty

The House Commitee, composed of Mrs. George R. Dean, chairman, Mrs. Edward Plows, and Mrs. Charles Fuller, announce the opening of the lunch room for the year.

Club loyalty is taken for granted these days, but occasionally one needs to be reminded of certain obligations that come under this caption.

Using the lunchroom is an outlet for club loyalty.

Those members who have lunched at the Club during the last month will tell you what good things to eat the new chef can make. Instead of plate luncheons there is a menu giving a variety which will appeal to every taste and purse. Make a practice of lunching at the Woman's City Club. Fill out the guest tickets which you will find on the inside of the cover of this Bulletin. Your friends will enjoy using them.

The House Committee deserve the support of the Club in making the lunch room a success.

Members of the Club will be interested in reading an article on the Woman's City Club in the Woman's Home Companion for October.

The City Club Bulletin for Sept. 19 contains an interesting article on Women's City Clubs in the United States, by Grace D. Treat, City Secretary of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland, and a table compiled by Charles R. Ball on the present status of Zoning in Cities of the United States.

Americanization Institute

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BEGINNING OCTOBER I

Registration fee for the course of eleven lessons, One Dollar.

Americanization is one of the most vital necessities of the moment.

The course announced will be of great value to all who plan to do volunteer work in Americanization among the foreign born.

Among the speakers are Harriet E. Vittum, Dr. Caroline Hedger, Frances K. Wetmore, Mary E. McDowell, Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Mr. Carl Roden. Ask for a program at the information desk in the Club lounge.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Housing and Zoning

MADGE HEADLEY, Chairman

The Housing and Zoning Committee will combine in its first meeting an inspection trip and a discussion of plans for the year. From 2 to 4 P. M., on October 11, 1921, they will be the guests of the Permanent Housing Exhibit, sixth

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floor Leiter Building, Van Buren and State streets. From 4 to 5 P. M. the regular committee meeting will be held at the same place.

Ward branch members are invited to join inspection trip.

Sanitary District Committee

MRS. RUSSELL H. OPDYKE, Chairman

The Sanitary District Committee will meet the first Saturday in the month at 2 P. M. in the club rooms. The meetings of this season will be in the nature of a Speaker's Class, to prepare members to speak on the "Sanitary District and Its Problems." Calls from clubs, churches and other organizations as well as our ward branches for speakers on this subject are frequent. Persons available to fill these engagements are few. The class will be open to anyone interested and wishing to join, whether or not a member of the Club.

Saturday, October 1st, will be the preliminary meeting.

WARD AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES

Notices of First Fall Meetings

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH L. DAVIS, Chairman

The Second Ward Branch will meet as usual at Phyllis Wheatley Home. The first meeting of the club year will be held on Friday, October 28th, at 2:30 P. M.

Third Ward

MRS. EDWARD L. MURFEY, Chairman

The first meeting will be held on the third Thursday in October, at 2:30 P. M.

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

The Sixth Ward Branch will open its season with a luncheon at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Thursday, October 13th, at 12:30. Senator McMurry will bring the latest news on the constitutional convention. Miss Vittum will talk on the city's needs, and Aldermen Eaton and Schwartz will give an account of the working of the Fifty Ward Law. It is hoped a large number of the members will attend and assure the branch of a succesful year. A most vitally interesting program has been planned for the year.

Can't you give two hours a month to the clearing house for the neighborhood? That is what the branch really is. What improvement do you wish in your immediate neighborhood?

Reservations for the luncheon should be made by October 6th to Mrs. Frank, Secretary, 1371 E. Fiftieth street, telephone Kenwood 3545, or to Mrs. Kuhn, Social Chairman, 5660 Blackstone avenue, telephone Midway 8031, or Mrs. Roy A. Shannon, House Chairman, 5201 Blackstone avenue, telephone Dorchester 4379.

Seventh Ward

MRS. W. A. ROBERTS, Chairman

The Seventh Ward League of women voters will hold two meetings during October, namely, on October 12th and 26th.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ R. DEACH, Chairman

The first meeting will be held the first Thursday in October, at 8 P. M., in the Y. W. C. A. rooms at 104 S. Ashland avenue.

Twenty-first Ward

MRS. ROBERT P. BATES, Chairman

The first meeting of the Twenty-first Ward will be a business meeting and will be held at 4:00 P. M. on October 4th, in the rooms of

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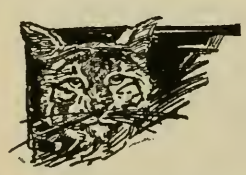

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Twenty-third Ward

MRS. WM. H. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

The Twenty-third Ward will hold its first fall meeting on October 6th at 2:30 in Butler House. The meetings of the branch will be held regularly on the first Thursdays of each month.

Twenty-sixth Ward

MRS. HARRISON CADE, President Civic League

Meetings will be held first and third Fridays in October.

Twenty-seventh Ward

MRS. EDW. STEWART, Chairman

The second fall meeting of the Twenty-seventh Ward will be held on Friday, October 7th at 2:30 P. M.

Twenty-eighth Ward

MISS GERTRUDE M. DURKIN, Chairman

First meeting will be held the third Tuesday in October.

Thirty-second Ward

MRS. C. G. KINDRED, Chairman

First meeting of the year will be held at Neighborhood House, 6710 May street, on Friday, October 14th, at 2:00 P. M. "What Has Happened to Our Ward," Helen Montegriffo.

Americanization of Foreign Mothers at the Englewood Night School—Miss Nellie R. Lee.

Thirty-third Ward—Montclare

MRS. R. E. PENDARVIS, Chairman

First meeting will be held the third Friday in October.

Thirty-third Ward—Austin

MRS. JOHN S. BROWN, Chairman

The first fall meeting of the Austin Branch of the Woman's City Club will be held at the home of the chairman, Mrs. John S. Brown, 5940 Erie street, on October 4 at 2:30.

This will be a very important business meeting, preceded by a talk on zoning by Miss Madge Headley. If you have any questions as to the zoning of the part of Chicago in which you live, be sure to attend. Time will be allowed for questions.

Homewood, Ill.

MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

First meeting will be held the third Friday in October.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

Members of the Woman's City Club who believe in civic betterment, who are working for better housing, better jails, better citizens, should also work for better business.

Business has been poor during these last few months. Our advertisers have not always been able to trace the results of their advertising in the Bulletin.

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Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class

Members will note in the calendar that the Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class is resuming its work October 3rd.

These classes are free. Come and bring your friends.

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A—stands for ADVERTISERS, *ours.*

B—means patronize them and BOOST for them.

C—denotes "CARRY ON" and make The Bulletin self-sustaining.

CLUB CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Saturday, October 1.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Education.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District.

Monday, October 3.
10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing Committees.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Food and Markets.

Tuesday, October 4.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Meaning of Citizenship," Judge Mary Bartelme. "Our Legislative Studies," Mrs. E. W. Bemis.
2:00 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Austin Branch).

Thursday, October 6.
12:15 M. —Committee on Civil Service.
2:30 P. M.—Committee on Child Welfare.
8:00 P. M.—Eighteenth ward Branch.

Friday, October 7.
2:00 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch.

Monday, October 10.
2:30 P. M.—Regular monthly club meeting, under auspices of Americanization and Education Committees. "The National Outlook in Education," Hugh McGill, of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.
3:00 P. M.—Committee on Recreation.

Tuesday, October 11.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Safety Council and the People," Harry E. Bell, Secretary, Safety Council, Association of Commerce.
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizeship Class. Speakers: Harriet E. Vittum and Mrs. E. W. Bemis.
2:00 to 4:00 P. M.—Housing and Zoning Committee, visit to Permanent Housing Exhibit, 6th Floor, Leiter Stores Building. Regular Committee Meeting at 4 o'clock.
2:30 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.

Wednesday, October 12.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.
2:00 P. M.—Seventh Ward Branch.

Thursday, October 13.
11:00 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.
12:30 P. M.—Sixth Ward Branch, Chicago Beach Hotel.
4:30 P. M.—Committee on Public Library.

Monday, October 17.
10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen Civic Committees.

Tuesday, October 18.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Basis for Apportionment of the Illinois General Assembly"—A Debate, Prof. Chas. E. Merriam, E. J. Davis, Geo. C. Sikes.
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class.
2:00 P. M.—Twenty-eighth Ward Branch.

Thursday, October 20.
12:15 P. M.—Committee on Civil Service.
2:30 P. M.—Committee on Public Health.
2:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.

Friday, October 21.
2:00 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Mont Clare Branch).
2:00 P. M.—Homeward Branch.

Monday, October 24.
6:30 P. M.—Committee on Race Relations, dinner at City Club, 315 Plymouth Court, jointly with Race Relations Committee of Chicago Woman's Club, City Club, Church Federation and Urban League. Speakers: Eugene K. Jones of the National Urban League, "Inter-Racial Co-operation"; Charles S. Johnson of Commission to Study Race Riots, "Public Opinion and the Negro"; and John Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League. Send dinner reservations to Woman's City Club not later than Friday, October 21. Dinner, $1.50.

Tuesday, October 25.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. Social meeting of the class at the home of the chairman, Mrs. E. W. Bemis, 5647 Kenmore Avenue. Each member is asked to bring a friend.
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class.

Wednesday, October 26.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.
2:00 P. M.—Seventh Ward Branch.

Thursday, October 27.
All day session of the First District Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in the club lounge.
2:30 P. M.—Symposium on Parent-Teacher Associations and the Foreign Born Woman, Chicago Woman's Club. Speakers: Harriet Taylor Treadwell, Emma Gertrude White, Frances K. Wetmore and Mavolta Pease.

Friday, October 28.
2:30 P. M.—Second Ward Branch, Phyllis Wheatley Home.
4:00 P. M.—Committee on Americanization in club lounge.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X NOVEMBER, 1921 Number 7

COOK COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN ILLINOIS

MRS. JOHN T. MASON

Readers who are not conversant with the present status of the new State Constitution will find further information in the second article in the Bulletin.

Prior to the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention the Convention majority voted to limit Cook County's representation to one-third of the Senate which developed no objection, but they also voted that the House of Representatives should be apportioned according to population with the proviso that each county should have at least one representative. This would give Cook County 62 of a total of 174 representatives, but the minority is opposed to the action of the majority relative to apportionment of the House of Representatives.

The opposing minority want the state divided into 153 representative districts, each containing the same number of people, and that counties be joined together where necessary to make up the required population, this would leave 34 counties with no state representative of their own and would give Cook County 72 members. The minority claim that if the majority program is adopted it will defeat the Constitution because Cook County people will vote it down at the polls. The majority believe the minority are greatly mistaken and that the limitation of Cook County in both branches of the legislature is the only possible way to secure the ratification of the Constitution.

The majority argument being that twenty-three states use the county community for a basis of representation believing the county is usually a social and political unit and the seat of most of the political power and activities with which the residents of the county are familiar, most of the people knowing but few outside their own county.

The county fairs—farmers' institutes—teachers' institutes and county conventions develop a county acquaintance and interest so that anyone sent to the legislature from a county is usually known to everybody in the county, while in the city very few know their representatives, therefore it is easier to mass intelligent public sentiment for the support of a good representative or the elimination of a bad representative in the county than in the city. For the above reasons the framers of many state conventions have feared it would be harmful to break down county lines in forming legislative districts, and have spent much time upon the creation of checks and balances to prevent precipitate action. The debates in the constitutional convention of 1787 where our National Constitution was framed shows that more time was spent upon the creation of proper checks and balances in the government than upon any other phase of the Constitution.

The Federal Constitution recognized this danger and provides that each state shall have at least one member of the House of Representatives. The majority believe that the one house limitation would turn legislation into a mere matter of barter and sale; it would even be better to have no limitation in either branch than to depend upon one house

limitation, because in the former case responsibility could be located and the people would not rest in a feeling of security that they had protection through the one house limitation which in practice would be no protection at all.

The minority argument is that the limitation would be an infringement on the rights of the majority, reasoning that as Cook County pays such a large proportion of the taxes they are entitled to larger representation.

As the Convention majority voted to submit both plans to a vote of the people, it becomes the duty of all thinking people and especially the women voters to carefully study and consider this question, as it has been said quite truly that the Constitutional Convention was made possible by the educational work and the work at the polls by the women. As we have been instrumental in creating this convention let us be equally alert and vigilant in studying the various sections as they are submitted.

Our great desire being to place Illinois among the foremost states in all ways possible, therefore, it was deemed an opportune time for the Legislative Committee to devote one evening program to a discussion of this question of apportionment with the best speakers that can be secured on the majority and minority side of the question. Club members are urged to attend this meeting and hear both sides of this question ably presented. Let us be intelligent on the issue.

THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD

The Illinois Constitutional Convention met for the first time January, 1920, and sat for six months, meeting again in November of the same year and sitting through December. At this date the Convention had passed the greater part of the articles necessary to make up the new Constitution. It then adjourned in order to give the Committee on Revision (Committee on Phraseology and Style) opportunity to do its work.

The Constitutional Convention met again in September, 1921, to receive the report of the Committee on Revision and has now adjourned to meet in January, 1922.

The Constitutional Convention has three subjects before it to complete. These, from the point of view of adoption, are the three most vital to the success or failure of the new Constitution. They are Revenue and Taxation; Legislative Apportionment; and the Redistricting of the Supreme Court of the State.

The second of these subjects—Legislative Apportionment—concerns itself vitally with the people of Cook County and so with the citizens of Chicago. Further it concerns itself deeply with a fundamental principle of a republican form of government. Urban A. Lavery, chief legislative draftsman of the present Illinois Constitutional Convention, says in an article in the November number of the Illinois Law Review:

"It is certainly true that the principle of proportionate representation is a primary and fundamental notion of American government, going back to the earliest days. One of the most famous expressions of this theory is embodied in the doctrine of 'no taxation without representation.' The principle has been expressly recognized in the Constitution of this state for more than one hundred years, and under that document as it

now stands, Cook County is entitled to be represented in the General Assembly man for man and woman for woman with the rest of the state. So far as the history of the state is concerned, we have here the first clear-cut and radical attempt to write into the constitution the principle that large masses of the population are to be denied proportionate representation. This controversy in the Convention marks a milestone in the history of this state and in a substantial sense in American constitutional history as well. For a political theory which is deep-rooted and instinctive in the American mind was—for the first time so far as both houses of the Legislature are concerned—being consciously and violently thrown to the winds, due to the overwhelming force of certain political facts."

The matter of proportional representation in the General Assembly has attracted wide attention with the unfortunate result of a "Cook County Versus Downstate" controversy.

For those who have not followed the subject, a brief resumé of the history of this question may be of interest. The following is quoted from Mr. Lavery's article:

"When the present Constitution was adopted it intended to guarantee, and did guarantee, that representation in both houses of the General Assembly should be according to population. This guarantee is still—at least academically—a part of the Constitution. That document further required the General Assembly to reapportion the state every ten years, and accordingly an apportionment was made in 1871 and in each of the three following decades. But on each reapportionment the number of senators and representatives from Cook County was largely increased, while the number from the 'Downstate' counties was reduced just to the same extent. The results of the various reapportionments, and the outcome of a new apportionment, if one were made at this time, are given below. The figures are for the Senate only, since the House has exactly three times as many members as the Senate.

	'Downstate'	Cook County
1871	44	7
1882	41	10
1893	36	15
1902	32	19
1921, estimated on 1920 Census	27	24

These figures speak for themselves more eloquently than any explanation could do. It was already apparent by 1902 that the time was coming —indeed, rapidly coming—when Cook County would have more senators and representatives in the General Assembly than all the other one hundred and one counties of the state combined. This was a situation which, of course, was not dreamed of in 1870; but thirty years later it had aroused so much political feeling and antagonism that each General Assembly since 1902 has refused to obey the mandate of the Constitution requiring reapportionment. Accordingly membership in both the Senate and the House has stood for twenty years—and will probably stand indefinitely under the present Constitution—at the figures fixed by the apportionment of 1902.

Another political fact which has had the greatest of influence on this controversy in the Convention should be stated. Under the Constitution two delegates to the Convention were chosen from each of the fifty-one

senatorial districts of the state, so that the representation in the present Convention is:

'Downstate'	64
Cook County	38

In other words, Cook County is very much in the minority in the Convention due to the refusal of the General Assembly to reapportion the state during the last twenty years. If the delegates to the Convention had been chosen on the basis of 1921 apportionment, the membership of the Convention would have been:

'Downstate'	54
Cook County	48

* * * * * *

This problem grows out of a situation which is peculiar to Illinois, namely, the unprecedented growth of the City of Chicago during the last half-century. This growth has been emphasized by the static condition of the population in other parts of the state, for in more than a score of the so-called 'downstate' counties there has been an actual loss in population in the last three decades, while many other counties show only a slight increase during that time. The figures showing the population of Cook County and 'Downstate' respectively, and also of the entire state, fifty years ago and at the present time, are of fundamental importance in this connection and are given below.

	Entire State	'Downstate'	Cook County
1870	2,539,891	2,189,895	349,996
1920	6,485,098	3,432,081	3,053,017

To put the matter another way, in 1870 Cook County had 13 per cent, while in 1920 Cook County had 47 per cent of the population of the entire state. There is no other state in the Union, not even New York, where a single county has so large a part of the state's population and where the growth of a large city has been so extraordinary and so rapid."

THE CHICAGO ZONING COMMISSION

MADGE HEADLEY, Chairman of Housing and Zoning Committee

The Illinois Legislature of 1921 passed a law giving to cities, towns and villages, the right to set apart districts for use of business, industry and homes, to regulate the height, the use and the bulk of all buildings. Our City Council passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of a commission to make a study of Chicago, and report for adoption a zoning plan. This commission has been appointed by the Mayor and is actively at work. Members of the Woman's City Club will be affected in various ways by this zoning plan, either as property owners, as renters, as mothers, as civic workers, and as citizens of what will one day be a great and beautiful city, because orderly and efficient. The following catachism answers some of the questions most frequently asked about how, what and why a zoning plan and its effect:

What is meant by the zoning of a city?

A zone plan is a method of developing the best use of all the land in a city. A comprehensive plan follows natural tendencies of growth, and gives equal opportunity to every property owner. It insures the

adequate expansion of civic improvements, industry and commerce. It provides for the healthy growth of children in comfortable homes.

What kinds of zones are included in a complete zoning plan for a city?

Industrial, commercial and residential.

Where will industrial zones be laid out?

Industrial zones will naturally be grouped along lines of railroads, the river, and other transportation. They must comprise large areas, but not too large.

Where will commercial zones be laid out?

Along car lines, elevated roads, and where business already is established.

How will residential zones be protected?

Zones will be established to be devoted exclusively to single family homes, and for mixed districts, where multi-family houses are permitted, but where industry and commerce are excluded.

How can established zones be changed from one use to another?

Provision is made in the ordinance for changes when necessary and at long intervals only.

Why are people sometimes suspicious of the effect which a zoning plan will have on their property?

People are usually afraid or suspicious of that which they do not understand. When they understand, they know that a zoning plan protects and stabilizes property values.

> "The truth is that no man can make the best use of his own, unless his neighbors are required to make such use of their own as not to injure others."—*Bassett.*

Why is a zone plan an advantage to the home builder or owner?

A zoning plan adds great value to a home, because it guarantees that for many years to come, its environment will be a proper one.

Why is a zoning plan desirable for the builder of a small store?

A zoning plan secures the placing of new stores along business streets, among other stores. It helps the business of each store, and gives convenience to shoppers.

How does a zoning plan aid industries?

A zoning plan fixes areas along railroad lines, water fronts, and in places readily accessible to transportation, which are devoted to factory use. This allows the paving of streets for heavy trucking, the putting in of special sewers and public utilities, permits better street car service at rush hours, and safeguards children from street accidents by keeping dwellings out of the district.

How does a zoning plan affect districts already built up?

A zoning plan does not compel changes in construction or use of existing buildings. They are allowed to continue, subject to certain regulations which will tend to make them gradually conform to the accepted use of the district.

> "Zoning seeks to set aside streets, blocks, districts, for long periods of fixed usefulness."

What right have states to pass acts providing for zoning plans?

The people of every state have the inherent right to pass laws for public safety, health, morals and general welfare. This is commonly called the police power, but it has nothing to do with the men in blue coats. It is a community power. We use it in new ways, as new condi-

tions arise. Health, police, public works, building, local assessment, and other city departments are established under this police power, delegated to them by the state.

After industrial, commercial and residential zones are laid out, under what principles are future buildings controlled?

Maps are made showing zones in which are established the permissible uses, heights, and areas of buildings to be erected, and of existing buildings if changed or converted to other uses.

> "A few years ago, a land owner could put up a building to any height, in any place, of any size, and use it for any purpose, regardless of how much it hurt his neighbors."—From report on New York Zone Plan.

City building under a zoning plan is safeguarded. Individual, property, and community rights are protected against injury from unsuitable neighbors.

What will be shown on a Use Map of a zoning plan?

Uses permitted for new buildings in the designated districts: residential districts in which business and industry cannot come; business districts which might have some dwellings, but in which industry could not come; large areas for industry, and for unrestricted districts.

What will be shown on a Height Map of a zoning plan.

The height to which new buildings may be erected in different districts of different uses. These provisions insure light and ventilation, control street, land, and building congestion, and give a safeguard against the greedy neighbor who steals light for his high building from the lower ones of his neighbors.

What will be shown on an Area Map of the zoning plan?

The part of each lot which may be covered by building. This will vary in industrial, commercial and residential zones, according to the needs of each. For instance, residential districts need more open spaces, more light and ventilation, and fewer families to the block or acre, than intensive business districts.

> "Unless we get more light and ventilation into the homes of our industrial workers; unless we make the environment of the bulk of our homes sweeter and better, we shall find that all the science we apply to remedy disease, to reduce sickness, to counteract feeble-mindedness and crime, and all that we do to reconstruct and improve our industrial conditions, will be offset by the physical and moral deterioration produced by bad housing conditions."—*Thomas Adams.*

Does a zoning plan bear equally on all citizens?

It protects investments, stabilizes building and land values, regulates new buildings and changes of uses, prevents indiscriminate building, and protects the future of the city. Every property owner and every tenant is benefited.

What effect does a zoning plan have on real estate values?

Since a zoning plan determines the character of a neighborhood for some years to come, permanent improvements can safely be made, without danger from unsuitable neighbors.

How does a zoning plan affect taxation?

A zoning plan decreases the costs of street paving and upkeep, and of sewerage, water supply, and lighting systems. They can be adapted

economically to the different kinds of developments which will occupy the area.

How does a zoning plan affect the city streets?

In new additions, streets can be laid out for the kind of service they will be required to give. Chicago will soon have 5,000,000 population. A good zoning plan adapts itself to new conditions, and can be altered to fit changing needs.

> "We are building our democracy on men, and are developing our cities on a human, rather than a property basis. The owner is assured that his property will be protected from alien use. He can build with expectation of protection from the city itself."—*Howe.*

What American cities have a zoning plan in operation, or in process of making?

Upwards of forty cities have made and are operating zoning plans, and upwards of fifty more have plans in process of making. All of those which have a working plan are satisfied with it. All those making a plan, hope to better conditions, and avoid the errors of the earlier ones. Chicago has an opportunity to make the best plan in the country, if citizens are interested and helpful to the Zoning Commission.

> "Where light and air can be shut off, land value is a fiction."

THE CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The general Committee on Unemployment of which Mr. Willoughby Walling is Chairman, is composed of delegates from all the large civic and philanthropic associations in the city together with delegates from the Association of Commerce and the Federation of Labor. Mrs. John V. Farwell represents the Woman's City Club. It is not its purpose to deal with the causes of unemployment nor is it primarily a relief agency, but it is rather a clearing house for information regarding conditions of unemployment and problems of relief through which those concerned in meeting such conditions, can work together, get the benefit of each other's information and avoid duplication of effort. Five committees have been appointed.

The first is a committee to discourage the influx of non-resident unemployed into the city, of which Mr. James L. Houghteling is Chairman. He has secured co-operation with the chief of police, Associated Press and the railroads and will endeavor to give wide-spread publicity to the fact that there is little work in Chicago and wherever it can be found it will be given only to Chicago men.

The second is a committee to procure employment of which Mr. W. S. Reynolds is Chairman. This committee will endeavor to have all efforts to obtain jobs be centered about the Illinois Free Employment Bureau and will attempt to secure the services of volunteer men and women who will help solicit employment.

A committee will consider the raising of emergency funds, of which Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen is Chairman. This committee recommends that the Association of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Industrial Club, Chicago Council of Social Agencies, the United Charities, the Associated Jewish Charities, the Associated Catholic Charities, the Cook County Agent, together with other agencies and associations should unite in a

drive for raising funds to meet the wide-spread distress caused by the unemployment.

A Committee on Public Works, of which Mr. Frank I. Bennett is Chairman, recommends that the work on all public construction in Cook County for which appropriations have been made and where the funds are available, should be undertaken at once to give employment. Though Mr. Bennett points out that even the vigorous prosecution of all possible new construction work will not equalize the winter lay-off, due to weather conditions, from work now under way.

A committee to consider the lodging house situation has consulted the municipal authorities concerning the opening of municipal lodging houses. Mr. Willoughby Walling has acted as chairman of this committee, but he has not been able to make any arrangement with the Mayor for opening the Municipal Lodging House.

CLEAN DANCE WEEK—November 28 to December 3

JESSIE F. BINFORD

For the last year representatives of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board in Chicago has co-operated with the Association of Ball Room Proprietors and Managers to clean up the dance halls and introduce standards that will be adopted in all the places of public dancing in the City of Chicago. We feel that very few people in Chicago know what has already been accomplished, but the changes in our dance halls have attracted attention all over the country and we are getting requests from almost every state and city asking for information as to the plan that is being followed here and we are having many out-of-town visitors who come to see our dance halls.

At the first meeting of the Council this year there will be an ordinance introduced regulating public ball rooms and public dancing. This was drawn up and has been approved by the proprietors of our dance halls and it is going to be introduced by the representatives of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board and the Juvenile Protective Association.

At this time we wish especially to call attention to all the members of the Woman's City Club to the following program which has been arranged for "Clean Dance Week":

Monday evening, November 28.—"Instructors' Night." Dancing instructors throughout the city will hold special classes and emphasize and demonstrate the difference between proper and improper positions and dancing together with special features of their own choosing.

Tuesday evening.—"South Side Night." Mr. H. W. Plain, White City, Chairman, together with all south side members of the Association, will give a big demonstration and dance at White City. Prominent instructors will demonstrate proper and improper positions and dancing and exhibition features will be provided in order to make the entertainment attractive to the general public. There will also be room on the program for short talks by city officials and prominent Wel-Fare Workers and the committee would like your assistance in securing speakers of prominence for this evening. The program at White City will be solely arranged by the South Side Committee.

Wednesday evening will be designated "West Side Night" and the demonstration will take place at Dreamland Ballroom with Mr. P. T. Harmon, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and all the

west side members of the Association will make up the balance of the committee. A similar program will be given to that of the preceding evening at White City.

Thursday evening will be designated "Parents' Night." On this evening fathers, mothers and guardians of the young people will be admitted free of charge. This will give them an opportunity to learn just how the better class of ballrooms are conducted and will undoubtedly remove some of the prejudice that now exists in the minds of parents in reference to public ballrooms. You are no doubt aware that very few of the parents have ever seen the inside of a ballroom and their ideas of a public ballroom or dance hall, as they term it, is confined, in most cases, to the limited knowledge acquired through witnessing the so-called dance hall of the movies and of recollections of the old mining camp days.

Friday evening, December 2nd, will be "North Side Night." The demonstration will take place at Merry Garden Ballroom under the auspices of the north side members of the Association with Mr. Jack Lund as Chairman. A similar program to those of the west and south sides will be arranged.

Saturday evening, December 3rd, will be a grand gala clean dance night in all halls throughout the city.

A plan is being worked out whereby all dancing instructors may demonstrate a substitute for the objectionable dances now in vogue and a cup or several cups will be awarded to the winners. It is felt that through this plan all the local and out of town dancing professors can be induced to take an active part in the movement for cleaner and better dancing. Of course, it will be unnecessary to add that the jazz, shimmy and toddle will be absolutely prohibited.

The citizens of Chicago can do a great deal to help the dance hall proprietors and managers in this sincere attempt to provide clean, wholesome, and decent dancing for the young people of Chicago.

NATIONAL MEETINGS

American Civic Association, Nov. 13 to 20, Drake Hotel.
City Managers' Association, Nov. 14 to 16, the City Club.
National Municipal League, Nov. 16 to 18, the City Club.
Civic Secretaries' Association, Nov. 16 to 18, the City Club.

These meetings will afford the members of the Woman's City Club an opportunity to hear speakers of nation-wide repute discuss civic problems of all kinds. It is an opportunity that none can afford to miss.

The meetings are open to the public. The programs are too voluminous to be printed in the Bulletin. Information on the meetings and a full program will be found in the office of the Club.

Special attention, however, is called to the Civic Conference Dinner Meeting at the Drake Hotel under the auspices of the Woman's City Club, Miss Harriet E. Vittum presiding. Speakers: H. M. Waite, President of the National Municipal League, will speak on "The Necessity of Trained Experts in City Government"; J. Horace McFarland, President, American Civic Association, will discuss "Free Citizen or Slave, Which?"

Attention is also called to the meeting of the Woman's City Club in co-operation with the National Municipal League, which will be held Thursday morning, November 17th, at 9:30 a. m., at the City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court. General topic, "Criminal Justice in American Cities."

WHO'S WHO OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

(Continued from the September number)

Tuesday Citizenship Class: Mrs. Edward W. Bemis, Chairman. Staten Island Council member Consumers' League, 1910; conducted citizenship classes in Woman's City Club since 1912; Chairman Americanization Committee, Woman's Committee, Illinois Division C. N. D. during the war; Director of Foreign Language Woman's Division of Fifth Liberty Loan in Chicago.

Purpose of Committee: To make women familiar with civic problems in order to increase their efficiency as citizens and voters. To this end the Committee offers lectures on such subjects as the technique of voting, naturalization problems, financial and industrial questions, bills before the state legislature or Congress.

House Committee: Mrs. George R. Dean, Chairman. Secretary 1905-1914 and First Vice-President since 1914, Juvenile Protective Association; First Secretary of Juvenile Psychopathic Institute; former Director Children's Hospital Society; former Chairman Reform Department, and Treasurer since 1919 Chicago Woman's Club; Corresponding Secretary Woman's Committee, Illinois Division C. N. D. during the war and member of License Committee, State Council of Defense; Secretary Illinois Society of Mental Hygiene since 1914; member Executive Committee Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

Purpose of Committee: To take care of the Club rooms and manage the lunch room.

House Library Committee: Miss Ruth G. Nichols, Chairman. Former Librarian of Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; former Librarian Men's City Club, five years; with American Library Association January to July, 1921; Librarian at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago since July, 1921.

Purpose of Committee: To take care of any printed material which comes to the Club, including books, periodicals, membership cards, etc. To select and subscribe to periodicals for the Club. To be ready to advise the Club regarding the purchase of any printed material.

Social Committee: Mrs. Frederick T. West, Chairman. Former Chairman International Committee of Y. W. C. A.; former Secretary Friday Club; Officer at Information Desk, Woman's Committee, Illinois Division C. N. D.; and later member of Executive Committee Pittsfield Community Kitchen during the war.

Purpose of Committee: To provide hostesses daily for the information desk. To provide hostesses for all teas, luncheons, dinners, lectures of the Club—arranging about the seating and performing all other social functions on these occasions.

Social Hygiene Committee: Dr. Rachelle Yarros, M D., Chairman. Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania 1893; Social Professor of Obstetrics in Medical Department, University of Illinois for twenty-one years; Chairman Social Hygiene Committees of the following organizations: General Federation of Woman's Clubs; Chicago Woman's Club; Woman's City Club; Illinois League of Woman Voters; Woman's Com-

mittee, Illinois Division C. N. D.; in charge of Woman's Social Hygiene Work at State Department of Health, 1918-1920; Special Consultant for U. S. Public Health Service in Venereal Disease Division since 1921.

Purpose of Committee: To create leadership in the social hygiene movement. To interest thinking women in the problems of social hygiene in Chicago and in how these problems are being met, with the hope that these women will become forces for bettering existing conditions.

Bulletin: Estelle Frances Ward, Chairman. Has written many pamphlets and magazine articles; Chairman of Publicity, Evanston Branch, American Red Cross; member of Executive Committee of the Illinois Division, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Vice-Chairman Educational Propaganda, and speaker, 1917-1919; member Woman's Committee, Fair Price Commission.

Purpose of Committee: To print authoritative information on Civic Subjects and to keep members in touch with all phases of the Club work.

WHAT IS YOUR WARD DOING?

The Executive Committee of the Twenty-third Ward Branch has found active work for its members. Early last spring it was thought advisable to open a Child Welfare Station for the residents of that ward. It was learned upon investigation that the Child Welfare Station located at Osgood and Maud streets was in need of funds and could give assistance to the residents of the ward. So the branch then decided to assist this station rather than urge the opening of a new one. The Child Welfare Committee, under Mrs. R. E. Schuchardt, is now meeting every Thursday morning from nine to twelve to sew. They are making layettes and clothing for the children who are brought to that station and are in need of it. The branch has received the report that there is an exceptional need this year, which has grown out of the unemployment situation.

On the first Thursday of each month the members of the committee bring a box luncheon with them to the committee meeting and remain through the afternoon for the branch meeting and the civic program.

All members interested in promotion of this work are invited to come and sew with the committee.

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN ILLINOIS

R. E. BLACKWOOD

At a time when the Merit System is advancing in the Federal service and the principle involved is being recognized in higher and higher positions, it is not encouraging to note that Illinois, in the past credited with many helpful innovations in the civil service, should slump on the Merit System.

Such, however, is the case. Thousands of positions, under merit in other jurisdictions, were exempted from civil service and thrown into the spoils class in the recent session of the legislature. The largest numbers were exempted in the roads and public utilities

departments but so many bills were introduced carrying specific provisions for appointment of employes, "without reference to the civil service law," that there is no denying the fact that spoils are sought by many politicians in Illinois. The Wheeler bill introduced by Senator John A. Wheeler of Springfield, which had for its purpose the exemption of some two or three thousand positions was supported by spoils promises. Some of these promises were made public. Some were not. Members of the legislature have this information as no one else can and they are authority for the statement that certain state officers failed to receive additional employes in their offices, employes really needed, because they could not deliver votes for the Wheeler bill.

Eyes that once turned to Illinois for helpful suggestions on civil service, see what they thought one of the best systems on employment in the United States crumbling under the attack of the spoilsmen. They who benefit politically, or think they do, say it is because of the failure of the civil service law to function. The real truth is that civil service has functioned all too well and the spoilsmen are seeking to return to the old days. A much more important truth is that the people may have just as good public service as they demand.

There is a false impression in some quarters that the people are not in favor of the civil service laws. It is fostered by politicians who wish to control jobs. As a rule the lawmakers who turn from the Merit System to the spoils appointments are found to have many jobs to their credit. This was especially true in the recent session of the legislature, even before job trading and promising were exposed.

Too much credit cannot be given to Representative John A. MacNeil of Olney for the fact that spoils operations were exposed. Had many others who possessed facts followed his example the exposure would have been much more complete and startling.

But what has happened to cripple the public service is not a subject that should require so much attention from those who honestly wish to improve it as another subject. That is:

What can be done to improve the service now?

An ever watchful eye would prevent many violations of the civil service law. It is also quite possible that a number of exempting Acts passed at the recent session of the legislature might not stand under court decisions.

A still more important question will soon be before the people of Illinois. The Constitutional Convention is to convene again shortly. Many states have placed civil service provisions in their constitutions and have thus insured the application of the Merit System in their services without regard to the whims or wishes of the politicians from year to year. This course should be followed in Illinois. Such a provision was submitted to the Constitutional Convention at its 1920 sessions. It should receive serious consideration when the convention reconvenes.

OUR FOREST PRESERVE

HARRIET E. VITTUM

Under the guidance of our Chief Forester, Mr. Ransom Kennicott, the Cook County Affairs Committee made three trips in our Forest Preserve in July. While most of us knew we have 20,000 acres of land encircling the City of Chicago, yet it was a surprise to see with our own eyes the development which is taking place.

We visited Camp Reinberg—the well planned camp where 400 fresh air children are taken care of at one time. We saw the Boy Scouts' Camp and the lovely Girl Scouts' Camp, the Golf Links at Edgebrook in one of those kettle shaped valleys which the Indians loved, and the beautiful 18-hole course at Palos Park. We saw the nursery with its more than a million small trees, the bathing beaches on the Desplaines where the water is made available by a construction dam of concrete.

Everywhere we found ample shelters for campers and picnickers with drinking fountains and comfort stations; many lovely walks through the woods either over old Indian trails or by new paths planned by the foresters. All these things make our Forest Preserve a veritable wonderland. All of these tracts are very accessible either by automobile or street car.

The development of the project has been almost magic since the passing of the Act to "Provide for the Creation and Management of Forest Preserve Districts" in 1905. The management is vested in the Forest Preserve Board, identical in personnel with the Cook County Board. A Citizens' Advisory Board with Victor Lawson, Charles H. Mackee, William A. Peterson, Robert R. McCormick, Dwight H. Perkins and John C. Vaughan as members has worked with the Forest Preserve Board. Too much credit can not be given to the Chief Forester. His vision of a great, beautiful out of doors for all the people, his courageous determination to secure for the people only the best, his efforts to educate the people to the use and care of this great park and his eagerness to cooperate with every agency that can in any way promote the best development of the enterprise have made Mr. Kennicott forever a "friend of the people."

President Reinberg in his last report in January, 1921, estimated the cost of the Preserves to that time at $7,220,000. In 1920 alone 3,115,000 people visited them as against 1,500,000 in 1919.

The plans for Zoological Gardens made possible by the generous gift of Mrs. Edith Rockefellow McCormick are well under way. The Gardens will be in the Preserves near Riverside, will cover 300 acres and when the plans are carried out we shall have the largest Zoological Gardens in the world.

A beautifully prepared book giving the enchanting story of The Preserves has just been published and a limited number is available, but the whole 20,000 acres of wonderfully beautiful park are the actual possession

of every member of the Woman's City Club and available at all times. They are equally inviting summer and winter. They should be visited and known and loved and protected by us all.

FRAUDULENT VOTING

An article in the July-August Bulletin entitled "The Coalition Victory—The Next Step" indicated that funds would be needed to carry on the prosecution of the cases arising from the fraudulent voting at the Judiciary Election in June last.

The following excerpt from a letter received from Mr. Amos Miller gives the present status of the matter:

"The Chicago Bar Association made an application to the court for the appointment of a special state's attorney, and the summoning of a special grand jury to investigate and prosecute election frauds. The Civil Service Reform League made an application at the same time for the appointment of a special state's attorney and the summoning of a special grand jury to investigate and punish violations of the Civil Service Law. The court granted the request for a special grand jury, but denied the request for a special state's attorney, and put Mr. Gorman and the chief assistant state's attorney in charge of the grand jury which is summoned for next Monday (Oct. 24). This makes it unnecessary for volunteers to raise any funds in the matter."

Cook County Affairs Committee. The first meeting of the Committee for the fall will be held Wednesday, November 2nd, at 11:30. The session will be given to the study of the plans for the new Juvenile Detention Home to be built very soon. Every member is urged to be present.

Lunchroom Rules

Arrangements for special luncheons should be made with Miss Lamoreaux, Manager of the Lunchroom.

Club Committees and Organizations will be expected to pay for full number of plates ordered for special luncheons, unless cancellations are received not later than the day preceding the luncheon.

For all luncheons served in the Committee rooms, tickets much be purchased in advance of service, at the cashier's desk in the lunchroom.

Prices for luncheons served in Committee Rooms—

To Club Committees....75c to $1.00
To Organizations .....85c to $1.00

Additional articles of food may be ordered and paid for per lunchroom menu.

Members are requested not to reserve for themselves tables in the lunchroom. The management will see that seats are available as members are ready to use them.

OUR RENT HAS BEEN RAISED!

If we wish to stay in our present attractive quarters after April 1, 1922, when our lease expires (and we were unable to make a longer lease when we moved into the Stevens building) we shall have to pay nearly double the rent that we are paying now. We have searched the loop and find that nowhere can we procure any rooms for less. We shall have to pay at the rate of $2.15 per square foot and we occupy nearly 5,000 feet. For what we have been paying $6,000 we must now pay $11,000. Prices in the loop range from $2.15 to $3.50 a square foot. To move out of the loop into any outlying district where the rents are cheaper would cripple our usefulness, reduce our membership and bankrupt our lunch room! It is out of the question! The problem of meeting this increased rent must be put squarely before the Club.

Our resources are as follows:

3348 members at	$3.00 dues	$10,044.00
802 members at	5.00 dues	4,010.00
189 members at	10.00 dues	1,890.00
18 members at	25.00 dues	450.00
7 members at	50.00 dues	350.00
7 members at	100.00 dues	700.00
		$17,440.00

From the Bartlett endowment and other gifts we receive $1,500.00 which makes our total assets $18,-944.00. Our expenses with the increased rent will reach about $26,-000.00 and this without the salary of a director, for through the untiring service of our President, aided by Miss Montegriffo and Mrs. Turlay, we have been able to carry on the work of the Club without a Club Director.

The Finance Committee feels that the time has come when the minimum dues must be raised from $3.00 to $5.00. It is a step we have long been reluctant to take fearing that it might deprive us of some of our members. Yet no other Club that we know of gives to its members so many privileges for such low dues. The New York City Club dues are $20.00, the Boston City Club dues are $15.00, the Cleveland City Club dues are $15.00. The dues of the Eleanor Club, a club for business women, are $5.00.

If we could double the size of our Club we could meet the increase of rent without this increase in dues, but we have found that any large increase in membership is precarious and uncertain while the rent is fixed and certain. We must have a definite source of income to meet it. Even with the increase in dues we shall need an increase of membership to have a safe margin and we urge each member of the Club to feel a personal responsibility for securing new members.

If any member has any suggestion other than an increase of dues the Finance Committee will be glad to receive it.

In this dilemma we must appeal to the loyalty of our members and we ask each one who is now paying the minimum dues of $3.00 to reply promptly on the attached slip.

Harriet S. Farwell, Chairman Finance Committee.

☐ The increase of dues from $3.00 to $5.00 would prevent my remaining a member of the Club.

☐ In order to help maintain the Club in its present quarters I am willing that the minimum dues should be raised to $5.00.

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Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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Helen Montegriffo....Ward Secretary

EDITORIALS

The Woman's City Club requests your presence at a reception to be given to Miss Jane Addams on Thursday afternoon, November 10th, from three to five o'clock, in the Club Lounge.

Miss Addams will speak at a quarter past three o'clock on "Southeastern Europe Two and a Half Years After the Armistice."

Parliamentary Law

In compliance with requests from Club members a course in Parliamentary Law will be started in the Club rooms on Wednesday, November 9, at 10:30 a. m.

This class will be held once a week and will continue for ten weeks. Course tickets for the ten lessons, $2.00; single tickets, 25c. Teacher—Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham. Telephone or write Woman's City Club office and send check or money order if you desire a ticket for this course. This will be an opportunity for ward leaders, committee chairmen and other club members to acquaint themselves with the proper procedure for the conduct of public meetings.

Library Tea

The Library Hour, established last spring by the House Library Committee, will be resumed on November 17th at 4:00 p. m. Tea will be served and the speakers will be delegates to the Conference of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association, which are meeting in Chicago at that time.

The purpose of the Library Hour is to furnish an opportunity for the discussion of recent literature on civic and current affairs by speakers qualified to present the topics. Informal discussion will follow.

Club Opportunities

A dinner will be given at the Drake Hotel Monday evening, November 14th, at 6:30 o'clock, in honor of the visitors to the Civic Conferences, to be held in Chicago during the week beginning November 14th. Miss Harriet E. Vittum is in charge of the program. Prominent speakers will present various phases of civic activities. Send dinner reservations to the Club not later than Saturday, November 12.

At the luncheon meeting of the Wards and Suburban Branch Chairmen, held October 12th, it was voted to recommend to the Board of Directors that members of each ward act as hostesses at a Saturday afternoon tea once a month in the Club rooms. The Directors accepted this with much enthusiasm. The first Tea will be held from four until six o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 19th. The Sixth Ward Branch will be hostesses. All Club members and friends cordially invited. A musical program will be given.

The regular monthly club meeting will be held Monday evening, November 21st, at eight o'clock, under the auspices of the Committee on City Finance, Mrs. H. N. Rose, Chairman.

Alderman U. S. Schwartz of the Third Ward will discuss "The City Council and the Expert Fees." Alderman Guernsey and Alderman Woodhull of the subcommittee on finance will be guests of the Club on that evening.

Alderman Schwartz will review the circumstances that led to the injunction suit in the Circuit Court and to Judge Swanson's decision. Club members and friends are urged to attend this meeting.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Education

MRS. DUANE T. McNABB, Chairman

Sub-committees have been organized to cover and report school board and council committee meetings and to give attention to the building plans of the new school buildings. These sub-committees will also interest themselves in the play grounds and keep on with last year's effort to further the efficiency of the continuation school.

The schools open this year with an average of 45 + pupils to a class room of the elementary grades and 32 + in high school. Superintendent Mortenson promises to reduce this by *one* this year. Twelve schools are under construction and special work in crimes and morals is announced by the superintendent.

This committee is trying to secure information on the management of school lunch rooms and how their supervisors are selected —also on nutrition work and the policy of expansion on account of the added funds for schools.

Food and Markets Committee

MRS. JOHN S. BROWN, Chairman

Summer investigation of the difference between the wholesale and retail price of cuts of pork and other meats has proved very interesting. At present, retailers say that although the wholesale price of meat has declined heavily, few of the items which enter into his cost of doing business—wages, rent, ice, etc., have decreased, and that in many shops the volume of sales has decreased while the overhead has remained stationary, thus increasing the expenses on every pound of meat sold. We must try to be fair to him. Has his rent, wages to help, ice, etc., been higher in 1921 than in 1920? Does the decline in retail prices in any way correspond to the decline of from 21 to 73 per cent from 1919 to 1921. It may be that the butcher is buying in the most expensive manner, the way the housewife is popularly supposed to do. Perhaps he buys from some middleman who selects the cuts, does the cutting; perhaps he uses the telephone to do his "larger marketing." Probably he has ceased to go to the market himself and carry his provisions home with him. We may be paying for that.

In the recent discussion of the price of beef, the old charge was made that women will not use the cheaper cuts. What are they? On October 11, the writer was asked 35 cents a pound for brisket corned beef and 42 cents for calves liver. She took sirloin steak at 36 cents instead of these "cheaper and equally nourishing cuts" recommended so highly. It is possible that in such prices lies the reason for the decrease in volume of the retailer's sales.

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Committee on Americanization

MRS. WM. S. HEFFERAN, Chairman

The Blackhawk Mothers' Class in English, which has done such a successful bit of Americanization work in teaching English, sewing and American ideals to a group of Polish women, has been transferred to the care of the Rogers Park Woman's Club. Arrangements with four organizations to promote concerts of the civic orchestra in the public schools are completed and efforts are being made to promote the attendance of mothers at the evening school in Englewood. The Koscinsko School needs an interpreter which this committee hopes to be instrumental in securing.

Civil Service Committee

MRS. MURRY NELSON, Chairman

In the year of its existence this Committee has grown from 5 to 10 members, which includes the representatives of six other clubs and associations. The meetings are held alternate Thursdays at the lunch hour, 12:15. The attendance at the meetings averages well. Visitors are frequent and always welcome. The Chairman appreciates the energy and responsiveness of the Committee.

In June we secured markers for Asst. Playground Directors' examination papers. After frequent inquiries at the Commissioner's office we learned that one of the 28 eligibles had received her appointment. At the request of this Committee, Mrs. McNabb, Education Committee, has written Mr. Mortenson asking the intention of the Board of Education in regard to these young women, many of whom are still waiting their appointment, though a few have taken positions as teachers.

The petition sent to the Civil Service Commission in Springfield, signed by representatives of 200,000 women of the state, was published in the papers. The President of the Chicago Woman's Club has received an interesting acknowledgment of the petition from the Commission to which an answer will be sent dwelling on the long contact of that organization with the Merit System.

A letter has been sent to Miss Fuller asking her for the details of her dismissal as superintendent of women at the Joliet Reformatory. Securing a suitable Director of Social Service and Out-door Relief Work, Municipal Sanitarium, salary $3,300, should receive our attention.

City Welfare Exhibit

MRS. WILLIAM S. MONROE, Chairman

This committee is endeavoring to get new and interesting charts for the exhibit and new material. Two charts showing vital truths are suggested by the Food and Markets Committee and co-operative work is offered by the Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails. The poster exhibit needs financial assistance to make it a successful and a valuable fund of information for those who find its use so helpful.

Public Libraries Committee

HELENE DICKEY, Chairman

A most interesting meeting has been arranged by this committee at the Newberry Library and the Chicago Historical Society Museum and Library on November 9th.

Police, Police Stations and Jails Committee

MISS JESSIE P. BINFORD, Chairman

The following is a verbatim statement of the Chief of Police of one of our large cities which he made recently while addressing members of his force. He is a man of somewhat more than fifteen years of police experience and has been promoted from the ranks through the various grades to his present position of chief:

MAKE IT A POINT

To eat lunch at the Cafeteria of the

Woman's City Club

You will be delighted with the new plan of operation. We have a new chef and new a' la carte prices. These changes are making the lunchroom amazingly popular.

Come and convince yourself of this and bring your friends.

NO GUEST FEE.

Clip this guest card—it will afford one of your friends a pleasant luncheon hour and privileges of the Club to break a tiresome day of business or shopping.

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Thursday, Nov. 3rd, 8 P. M.
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There will also be a short talk on "Color Science and Service."
ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS

"It is impossible for me to understand how some of the patrolmen on the force can excuse themselves for not arresting or even reporting to higher police officers, the habitues of the 'dives' and 'joints' on your respective beats where illegal practices are carried on. I refer particularly to the vice resorts where prostitution, liquor traffic and gambling are tolerated.

"It is preposterous to say that these conditions are unknown to you when in a single evening dozens or hundreds of men and women of the unmistakably criminal type may be seen going in and coming out of these dives, many of whom are plainly under the influence of liquor.

"When questioned, you always have an alibi. Hereafter alibis don't go! You are charged with rigid law enforcement in accordance with the State Laws and City Ordinances on your beat. If you can't discover these dens of iniquity you are useless on the force. If you discover them but permit them to operate you are less than useless; you are a menace to public safety. I know the police game from top to bottom. When crime flourishes along your beat without molestation from you, it is a safe bet that you are taking graft money to keep hands off. You know the State Laws relating to graft and you know the punishment which you are subject to when you violate these laws. I can think of nothing more revolting—nothing more repugnant to the sense of justice of the average American citizen—than a violation of public law by one who is employed and paid to enforce the law.

"We want none other than honest, conscientious and energetic policemen on this force. There are plenty of such men to be had and if the force is now disgraced with any of the dishonest sort, it will be but a short time until they will be weeded out and honest men put in their places.

"From now on it will be up to every patrolman to take the responsibility for his beat. Every man on the department will do this or be suspended. The patrolman must co-operate. The vice squad has been depended upon for much of the vice work in the past, but now it will be used *only when a patrolman reports that he is unable to get the necessary evidence.*"

Ward and Branch Chairmen, Attention!

The regular meeting of the Chairmen has been postponed from the second Wednesday to the third Wednesday of November. The Association of Commerce, in conjunction with the members of the National Civic Conference, will have a morning session on "Housing" followed by a luncheon at the La Salle Hotel. A table will be reserved for our Ward and Branch Chairmen and the members of the Women's City Club Housing Committee.

Please make reservations with the Ward Secretary before November 10.

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Chairman

On Friday, November 25th, the Second Ward Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting at Phyllis Wheatley Home at 2:30 p. m. Miss Montegriffo will talk upon her visit to the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin.

Third Ward

MRS. EDWIN L. MURFEY, Chairman

The Third Ward held a very pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. John R. Bensley on October 20th. Several committee repre-

Know the Joy of Service Be a Nurse

All forms of Public Health Service, positions of trust in institutions of various kinds, as well as private duty and special services in laboratory work and anaesthesia, are calling for the woman who qualifies as a nurse.

The opportunities for training offered by the Illinois Training School for Nurses are exceptional, both in theory and practice.

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sentatives gave interesting reports. Tea was served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be devoted to a discussion on the subject of Cook County's representation in the General Assembly. Since we will be called upon to vote on this most important question it is essential that every member of the Third Ward attend this meeting, which will be held at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. Edwin L. Murfey, 4454 Sidney avenue on November 10th at 2:30 p. m.

Fifth Ward

MRS. J. T. KELLY, Chairman

Watch for your announcement of the first meeting of the members of the Fifth Ward. Answer the call when it comes. There will be many interesting things to be discussed and business to be transacted.

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

The Sixth Ward Branch will hold its next regular meeting at the home of Mrs. F. R. Huntington, 5342 Dorchester avenue, on Thursday, November 10th, at 10:00 a. m. Mrs. Irvin McDowell will address the meeting on "Motion Pictures for the Adolescent Child."

The Sixth Ward members will be hostesses for the first Open House Meeting to be held at the Club on Saturday, November 19th, from three until five.

Seventh Ward

MRS. W. A. ROBERTS, Chairman

The Seventh Ward League of Women Voters will have City Club Day on November 9th. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy will address the meeting on "The Work and Aims of the Woman's City Club." Miss Harriet Vittum will address the members at luncheon on "The Needs of Our City and How Ward Groups Can Co-operate." Mrs. William H. Pruyn, Jr., will talk on the work done by the Twenty-third Ward Branch, of which she is Chairman.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ DEACH, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Branch will be held at 104 S. Ashland avenue on November 3rd at 8:00 p. m. sharp. The matter of Cook County's representation in the General Assembly will be discussed. Tea will be served.

Twenty-first Ward

MRS. ROBERT BATES, Chairman

The November meeting of the Twenty-first Ward will be held at the home of Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, 1244 N. State street, on Tuesday, November 8th, at 4:15 p. m. The Hon. Victor P. Arnold will speak on the Juvenile Court of Cook County. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen will preside.

Twenty-third Ward

MRS. WM. H. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

The November meeting will be held at Butler House on Thursday, the 3rd, at 2:30 p. m. Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, will address the meeting. The Child Welfare Committee and those interested in the work under its supervision will meet at 10:00 a. m. to sew.

The meeting to be held on December 1st will be devoted to the matter of Cook County's representation in the General Assembly. Mrs. Katherine Waugh McCullough opposed to limitation; Mr. Otto Davis for limitation in both houses.

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Nov. 27.—The Threatened "Blue Laws," and the Puritan Mistake about Sunday.

Dec. 4.—Some Recent American Attacks Upon Democracy.

Dec. 11.—MR. CHARLES ZUEBLIN: What Is an American?

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Twenty-sixth Ward

MRS. HARRISON CADE, President of the League

Mrs. James W. Morrison will address the meeting on November 4th on "Disarmament."

On November 18th the Civic League representing the Woman's City Club in the Twenty-sixth Ward will go to the Speedway Hospital. The tour will leave the Ravenswood Y. M. C. A., corner of Wilson and Hermitage avenues, at 2:00 p. m.

Twenty-seventh Ward

MRS. EDGAR STEWART, Chairman

A luncheon meeting will be held by the Twenty-seventh Ward Branch in committee room "A" of the Woman's City Club on Friday, November 4th at 12:15. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen will address the meeting.

Twenty-eighth Ward

MISS GERTRUDE DURKIN, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-eighth Ward will be held on Tuesday, November 15th. Notices as to the place of meeting will be sent to members.

Thirty-second Ward

MRS. C. G. KINDRED, Chairman

The Thirty-second Ward Branch will meet Friday, November 11th, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. C. G. Kindred, 324 Normal parkway. This will be Community Day and representatives from all clubs in the ward will tell us of their civic work and aims and how we can assist them. All ward members are urged to be present at this meeting.

Thirty-third Ward—Austin

MRS. H. R. WILSON, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Austin Branch will be addressed by Miss Laura Belle Stevens; subject: "The Need of Protective Officers in Our Parks." The meeting will be held Tuesday, November 1st, at 2:30 p. m.

Thirty-third Ward—Mont Clare

MRS. R. E. PENDARVIS, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Mont Clare Branch will be held at the Rutherford Field House on Friday, November 18th, at 2:30 p. m.

Homewood Branch

MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

The next regular meeting will be held on Friday, November 18th, at 2:30 p. m.

Park Ridge Branch

MRS. U. G. JOHNSON, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Park Ridge Branch will be held on Wednesday, November 16th, at 2:30 p. m., when the matter of Cook County's representation in the General Assembly will be discussed by prominent speakers on both sides of this question.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER

Tuesday, November 1.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Impressions of the Illinois Legislature, 1921-1922, by a New Citizen," Mrs. Joseph Nachbour. At 12:00 o'clock, "American Ideals," Judge Oscar Torrison.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "The Municipal Pocket Book, How Filled and How Emptied."

2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Austin Branch).

Wednesday, November 2.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

Thursday, November 3.

12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Committee Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—Committee on Public Health and Child Welfare.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-third Ward Branch.

8:00 P. M.—Eighteenth Ward Branch.

Friday, November 4.

12:15 P. M.—Twenty-seventh Ward Branch Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Civic League.

8:00 P. M.—Civic and Social Evening of the Club. Speakers: Helen Bennett, "How Big Is My Job?"; Mrs. James W. Morrisson, "What Disarmament Means to Women of Affairs." Violin solo, Miss Norma Altermatt; accompanist, Mrs. Cara Warfield. Vocal solo, Mrs. Helen Protheroe Axtell. Refreshments. Friends and members cordially invited.

Saturday, November 5.

11:00 A. M. — Committee on Public Libraries will meet at Information Desk of Newberry Library. Will also visit Chicago Historical Society Museum and Library.

2:00 P. M. — Committee on Sanitary District.

Monday, November 7.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing Committees.

1:30 P. M.—Committee on Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations.

5:30 to 7:00 P. M.—Buffet supper, 85c. Make reservations by Nov. 5th.

7:30 P. M.—Open monthly Club meeting under the auspices of the Legislative Committee and State Constitution Committee.

Tuesday, November 8.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Unemployment Problem," Mr. Willoughby Walling of the Committee on Unemployment.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Practical Facts About Taxes."

2:30 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.

4:15 P. M. — Twenty-first Ward Branch.

Wednesday, November 9.

10:30 A. M. — Class in Parliamentary Law.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

12:00 M. —Seventh Ward Branch Luncheon.

Thursday, November 10.

10:00 A. M.—Sixth Ward Branch.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

2:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.

3:00 P. M.—Reception to Miss Jane Addams. Miss Addams will discuss "Southeastern Europe Two and One Half Years After the Armistice."

Friday, November 11.

2:30 A. M.—Thirty-second Ward Branch.

(Continued on page 32.)

COMMITTEES

Budget and Finance
Mrs. John V. Farwell. Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Forest 56

Bulletin
Miss Estelle F. Ward.....
...1725 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill.
Evanston 334

House Committee
Mrs. George R. Dean.....
Superior 3104.....25 E. Walton Pl.

House Library
Miss Ruth G. Nichols.....
.....6925 N. Ashland Ave.

Membership
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Program
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
.....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Social
Mrs. Frederick T. West.....
Superior 1282....68 E. Division St.

Americanization
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations
Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.....
.....6512 Kenwood Ave.
Hyde Park 5640

Municipal Citizenship
Miss S. Grace Nicholes.....
Wentworth 1169....6710 S. May St.

Public Health and Child Welfare
Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.....
Supr. 9430.....848 N. Dearborn St.

City Finance
Mrs. H. N. Rose....243 N. Pine Ave.
Austin 1995

City Welfare Exhibit
Mrs. William S. Monroe.....
.....64 East Elm St.
Superior 4609.

Civil Service
Mrs. Murry Nelson..48 E. Schiller St.
Superior 7856

Clean Air and Fuel Conservation
Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff.....
.....6018 Stony Island Ave.
Hyde Park 267

Clean City
Mrs. Allen Elrod..4852 Pensacola Ave.
Kildare 6437.

State Constitution
Miss Jeanette Bates. 118 N. LaSalle St.
Franklin 5618

Cook County Affairs
Miss Harriet E. Vittum.....
Monroe 1717.....1400 Augusta St.

Education
Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.....
Newcastle 752.....5791 Circle Ave.

Food and Markets
Mrs. John S. Brown..5940 W. Erie St.
Austin 5118

Housing and Zoning
Miss Madge Headley..6565 Yale Ave.
Wentworth 8848

Legislative
Mrs. John T. Mason.....Aurora, Ill.
Aurora 30

Police. Police Stations and Jails
Miss Jessie Binford. 816 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 5111

Public Institutions
Mrs. George W. Reinecke.....
Mdwy. 7104.....6826 Cornell Ave.

Public Libraries
Miss Helene Dickey..Windemere Hotel
Blackstone 100.

Race Relations
Miss Mary E. McDowell.....
Yards 596.....4630 Gross Ave.

Recreation
Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome.....
Midway 9972..6427 Greenwood Ave.

Sanitary District
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.....902 Oakwood Blvd.
Oakland 1843.

Social Hygiene
Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.....
Monroe 70.....800 S. Halsted St.

Transportation
(Chairman to be appointed.)

Tuesday Citizenship Class
Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.....
.....5647 Kenmore Ave.
Sunnyside 1232

CLUB CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER—Cont.

Monday, November 14.

11:00 A. M.—Committee on Recreation.

6:00 P. M.—Dinner at Drake Hotel. Make reservations by Nov. 12. Special Civic Program arranged by Miss Harriet Vittum. Delegates to Civic Conference will speak. See page 18.

Tuesday, November 15.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "City Management," Harry H. Freeman, former City Manager, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wednesday, November 16.

10:30 A. M. — Class in Parliamentary Law.

12:00 M. —Chairmen of Wards and Suburban Branches and the Committee on Housing and Zoning will lunch together at the Association of Commerce Luncheon at the LaSalle Hotel.

2:30 P. M.—Park Ridge Branch.

Thursday, November 17.

12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Luncheon.

4:00 P. M.—Library Tea. Speakers: Delegates to the Conference of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association.

Friday, November 18.

2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Mont Clare) Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Homewood Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Civic League.

Saturday, November 19.

12:00 M. —Education Committee Luncheon.

4:00 to 6:00 P. M.—Saturday Afternoon Tea to Club members and friends. Hostesses, Sixth Ward Branch. Music.

Monday, Nov. 21.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Civic Committees.

8:00 P. M.—Regular monthly Club meeting under the auspices of the Committee on City Finance. "The City Council and the Expert Fees," Alderman U. S. Schwartz.

Tuesday, November 22.

11:00 A. M. — Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. Speaker: Bishop Samuel Fallows.

2:00 to 3:00 P. M.—Citizenship Class. "Naturalization and Our Election Laws."

3:00 P. M.—Reception to Foreign-Born Women by The Joint Americanization Committee and the Tuesday Citizenship Class.

Wednesday, November 23.

10:30 A. M. — Class in Parliamentary Law.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

Thanksgiving Day—No Committee meetings.

Friday, November 25.

2:30 P. M.—Second Ward Branch.

4:00 P. M.—Committee on Americanization.

Tuesday, November 29.

11:00 A. M. — Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Civic Aspects of Social Work," Miss Amelia Sears. "Justice and the Poor," Mr. Joel Hunter.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Our Election Laws," Mrs. Bemis will answer questions.

Wednesday, November 30.

10:30 A. M. — Class in Parliamentary Law.

11:00 A. M.—Committee on Public Institutions.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X DECEMBER, 1921 Number 8

A Club Referendum

Read the following article carefully. It endeavors to present the arguments for and against the proposition to restrict representation in the General Assembly under the new constitution. Register your opinion on the blank provided on page 7 and mail to the Club before December 10. The policy of the Club on this issue will be determined by the referendum vote.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

December 20, 1920, the Constitutional Convention in committee of the whole adopted a plan which if adhered to and approved by the people will restrict the representation of Cook County in both houses of the General Assembly.

Under this plan the Senate is to be composed of 57 members, and of this number Cook County is permanently to have 19 members, one-third of the total. Cook County would thus permanently retain the same number of senators that it now has (upon the basis of its population in 1900), but will have a lesser proportion of the total. Cook County now has 19 out of 51 senators, a proportion of 37 per cent, whereas under the new plan she would permanently have 19 out of 57 senators, or 33 1/3 per cent. Under this plan each senator from Cook County will represent a constituency of about 155,000 people, and each senator outside of Cook County a constituency of about 90,000 people.

For the House of Representatives the plan proposes that each county is to have one representative, irrespective of the number of inhabitants, and that each county having a population of more than 50,000 shall have one additional representative for each additional 50,000 or major fraction thereof. Under this plan each of the 102 counties will have one representative each. The plan will work out as follows:

Each county, one member	102
Cook County, additional members	60
Kane County, additional member	1
La Salle County, additional member	1
Madison County, additional member	1
Peoria County, additional member	1
Rock Island County, additional member	1
Sangamon County, additional member	1
Vermillion County, additional member	1
Will County, additional member	1
Winnebago County, additional member	1
St. Clair, additional members	2
Total	173

Thus, this proposal gives Cook County 61 of 173 members, or 35 per cent. She now has 57 of 153, or 37 per cent.

It will be well to analyze the manner in which the proposal of the Constitutional Convention will affect Cook County and the other counties of the state. It will be remembered that Cook County now has about 47 per cent of the population of the entire state. Under the proposal of the Constitutional Convention Cook County will be permanently limited to one-third (33 1/3 per cent) in the Senate; and will be given in the House 61 of 173 members (35 per cent), with the possibility of a slight increase, if Cook County grows more rapidly than the rest of the state, but with a substantial certainty that Cook County, no matter what its population, will have much less than a majority in the House.

Thus, the proposed plan contemplates a permanent restriction in both houses much below what Cook County's proportionate population would entitle it to under a rule of representation according to population. Cook County is, of course, not now entitled to a majority in either house upon the basis of population, but the purpose of this plan is to make certain that Cook County shall never have a majority in either of the two houses, or representation in either of the houses approaching close to a majority. Cook County now has under the apportionment of 1901, 37 per cent of the membership of both the House and Senate, and under the present constitutional rule would have 47 per cent if a reapportionment were made, whereas the proposed plan gives only 35 per cent in the House under the apportionment of 1920, and a permanent limitation in the Senate to 33 1/3 per cent.

Although this plan is aimed largely at Cook County, the chief avowed purpose of the plan with reference to the House is that of recognizing each county and giving each county one representative. The plan as to the House works not only to the disadvantage of Cook County but also to the disadvantage of all the more populous counties of the state. It is a distinct discrimination against the larger counties in favor of the smaller counties. There are 102 counties in Illinois, and there is wide variation in population among these counties. The ratio for additional representation is 50,000, but 83 counties have less than 50,000, 53 have less than 25,000, and 9 have less than 10,000. To give each small county one representative means a material over-representation of the small counties. Fifty-six of the 102 counties in Illinois decreased in population during the past ten years. Any suggestion that this may not work with complete fairness to the larger counties in no way criticises the smaller counties, many of which are declining in population. Such a statement merely recognizes that the inhabitants of such counties are less numerous.

It may be worth while to analyze briefly the actual effect of this plan by a comparison of representation of large and small counties under it. Under this plan Hardin County with 7,533 inhabitants has one representative, and so also has Lake County with 74,285. The three small counties of Calhoun, Hardin, and Putnam, with a combined population of less than 24,000, will have three representatives, whereas St. Clair County with 136,520 will also have three representatives. The counties which have one or more additional representatives are not as seriously affected, however, as the counties having a population between 50,000 and 75,000. The table given below indicates the eight counties having between 50,000 and 75,000 inhabitants, and one representative each, and presents in parallel column for comparison, eight of the nine

counties having less than 10,000 inhabitants, and also having one representative each:

Under 75,000, 1 Each		Under 10,000, 1 Each	
Adams	62,888	Brown	9,336
Champaign	56,959	Calhoun	8,245
Franklin	57,293	Edwards	9,431
Lake	74,285	Hardin	7,533
McLean	70,107	Henderson	9,770
Macon	65,175	Pope	9,625
Macoupin	57,274	Putnam	7,579
Williamson	61,095	Scott	9,489

It is readily seen from this table that in the first group eight members represent 505,076 people, while in the second group eight members represent only 71,008 people. In other words a voter in Lake County has for representation in the House of Representatives about one-tenth of the effectiveness of a voter in Hardin County. The proposed plan discriminates to a much greater extent against the larger down-state counties than it does against Cook County.

It will thus be seen that the proposal of the Constitutional Convention discriminates permanently against Cook County in both houses of the General Assembly, and at the same time discriminates to an even greater extent against the larger downstate counties in the House, but not in the Senate.

What are the arguments in favor of the proposal of the Constitutional Convention? (1) It is argued that the county is an important political community with an individuality of its own, and should be recognized in the representative system of the state irrespective of great variations in county population. In Illinois there has never been a constitutional recognition of a right in the county as such to representation irrespective of its population, although all of the constitutions of Illinois have required that representative districts be bounded by county, except where a county is entitled to more than one district.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of recognizing each county through independent representation, but with counties varying to such an extent in population as in Illinois, it is difficult to give each county separate representation, and at the same time to preserve an adequate representation in proportion to population.

It is urged that population is not and should not be the sole basis of representation, and that the various states of this country recognize and provide for geographical representation in many cases without reference to population. The plan of geographical representation has a historical basis in New England, and the failure to make adequate readjustment upon the basis of increasing population has led to a distinct over-representation of rural communities not only in the two New England states of Rhode Island and Connecticut, but also in Delaware and Maryland. In these states the rural territories are distinctly over-represented as compared with the larger cities. In these four states there is in both houses of the legislature rural domination of the great urban communities. These four states, however, are not satisfactory illustrations in favor of establishing such a system in the State of Ilinois; for their politics has usually been unsatisfactory, and the rural domination of urban communities has constantly resulted to the dissatisfaction not only of the great urban communities, but of the state as a whole.

In a number of other states a rule of territorial representation works in such a manner as to give smaller geographical areas a distinct over-representation in one of the two houses of the legislature. In this manner the larger cities are distinctly under-represented in one of the two houses, but not in the other. Such a situation exists in New York, Missouri, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, Idaho, Vermont, Florida, Georgia, Montana, and New Hampshire; and to a less extent in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Mississippi and Montana. It must be remembered, however, that these cases present illustrations of the under-representation of urban communities in only one of the two houses, and in no way support arguments in favor of a permanent under-representation in both houses. Those desiring a limitation of representation in both houses appear to retard their case as supported by all instances of inequality in one house resulting from the representation of geographical areas.

In this connection, the states of New York and Pennsylvania are most often referred to by those urging a constitutional limitation upon great cities in both houses of the Illinois General Assembly. In Pennsylvania there is a limitation in the state senate which prevents the City of Philadelphia obtaining more than 8 senators. This city would, upon the basis of present population, be entitled to 10 senators. However, there is no discrimination in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

In New York there is a constitutional limitation to the effect that no one county shall ever have more than one-third of the members of the state senate, and that no two counties (or the territory thereof as organized in 1895) which are adjoining or are separated only by public waters, may have more than one-half of all the senators. New York City is composed of five counties, and this constitutional provision forbids the three counties of New York, Bronx, and Kings, ever having more than one-half of the Senate. New York excludes aliens in providing representation on the basis of population. The one discrimination of New York City in the New York State Senate is that which results from excluding aliens and from excluding the major fractions of the ratio of the Senate representation. The New York Senate rule as to the state senate permits three of five counties in New York City to have one-half of the Senators when entitled to that part, and permits the five counties taken together to have more than one-half of the total when the citizen population entitles them to more than a majority.

It may, therefore, be said that none of the states in this country, except Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland and Delaware, support the type of limitation now sought to be imposed upon the State of Illinois. There is something to be said in favor of the plan of county representation, though difficulties present themselves because of the wide variation of Illinois counties in population; but the separate representation of each county as a unit does not require an inequality of representation in both houses of the Illinois General Assembly.

Such an inequality of representation has no basis in the constitutional history of Illinois. The serious inequality which exists in two of the New England states (Rhode Island and Connecticut) with respect to both houses, and in two of the other New England states (Vermont and New Hampshire) with respect to one house, has developed largely because of the historical recognition of small units of local government;

and readjustments made from time to time toward a system of greater equality have not remedied the serious and unfortunate conditions existing in these states. Not only is there no historical basis justifying the deliberate establishment of a similar inequality in Illinois, but the principle of equal representation is a fundamental one, not only in Illinois constitutional history, but in the Ordinance of 1787 under which Illinois was first governed. This ordinance expressly provided as a part of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the Northwest Territory, that there should be "a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature." The Convention plan bases representation on geography rather than population.

(2) In connection with the proposal for the permanent restriction in both houses of the General Assembly, it should also be borne in mind that the Constitutional Convention will probably propose that a new constitutional convention when assembled shall be composed of delegates elected from legislative districts. The plan of permanently restricted representation through the terms of the constitution also almost of necessity involves a plan of permanently restricting a majority of the population with respect to changing that constitution through a convention. In this connection it may be worth while to call attention to the fact that even if New York did limit its greatest city in both houses of its legislature, that limitation would not be so material as the limitation proposed in Illinois, because in New York the people vote automatically once each twenty years upon the question of assembling a constitutional convention. The plan in Illinois is to have a vote upon the holding of a constitutional convention taken as the result of legislative action, with the members of the convention elected from senatorial districts. Legislative proposal of constitutional amendments would, of course, be made by the two houses constituted upon the restrictive basis. Under the Illinois proposal, therefore, a limitation of representation once established is established for all time, irrespective of the growth of different portions of the state in population.

(3) It is urged that urban communities are radical and that they should therefore be limited in representation. This argument applies to all of the urban communities of the state, and the proposed plan of representation in the House of Representatives forbids representation of all larger counties in proportion to their population. It is not in accordance with the facts of American political history that radical movements originate chiefly in urban communities. It may be well to suggest that the Granger movement, the Greenback movement, the Populist movement, the Free Silver movement, the Progressive movement, and the Non-Partisan League, originated in rural communities. All of these movements were termed radical by at least a large portion of the community.

(4) It is urged that the members of the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly from Cook County have in a distinct majority been opposed to restrictions upon the liquor traffic, and that at the 1921 session of the Illinois General Assembly they were opposed to effective means for the enforcement of the Federal prohibition amendment. This argument proceeds upon the religious doctrine of "total depravity" and assumes that because the majority of the people of one portion of the state have not agreed with one particular matter of governmental policy, their influence should therefore be reduced or withdrawn. The argument here goes only part way, and assumes that on account of the attitude of the majority of Cook County members, the representation of Cook County

should only be reduced; but pushed to its radical extreme it would lead to a complete denial of self-government, or of any share in representation by Cook County in the Illinois General Assembly. The same argument may also be applied to a number of the larger down-state counties, representatives from which have also at various times been opposed to prohibition measures.

(5) It is urged that Cook County must not be permitted to govern the state. But the prevention of the control of the state legislature by Cook County or by the other larger counties of the state is accomplished by limitation in one house of the General Assembly; and such a limitation affords an opportunity for the recognition of the American principle of equal representation in the other. To limit Cook County representation permanently in both houses and also to limit materially the representation of other large urban communities in one house, is substantially to say that these larger communities shall not be permitted to dominate the rest of the state, but may properly be dominated by the smaller communities.

Those who favor a sharp limitation of Cook County representation in both houses of the General Assembly, argue that a limitation merely in one house will cause frequent deadlocks between the two houses; and that if there is to be a limitation at all, limitation in both houses is logically and practically necessary. The argument that deadlocks will be occasioned unless there is a limitation in both houses, is not borne out by fact. Those favoring such a double limitation argue on the one hand that this double limitation is necessary in order to avoid deadlocks; and argue on the other hand that Cook County will be sufficiently protected by its share in the election of a governor, who may by his veto occasion a complete deadlock in legislation. If there is any validity in the argument that Cook County will elect the governor, such an election of the governor may produce a much more effective deadlock in legislation than any which is established by the application of a different rule of representation to the two houses.

Not only this, but in the effort to limit Cook County representation, an appeal is made to the example of the national government. In the national government, each state is recognized as an equal unit in the Senate. In the House each state is entitled to one representative, and there are several states which merely upon the basis of population would not be entitled to so much representation in the house. In the House of Representatives the states are represented upon the basis of populalation, however, although there are several members out of more than 400 who represent constituencies not up to the established ratio of representation. The Senate and the House thus have a different basis of representation, and deadlocks are no more numerous in these two houses of Congress than they have been in the states whose two houses are organized upon a different basis of representation.

Not only this, but there has substantially never been a clear alignment of Cook County representation against the representation of other communities of the state, and deadlocks are not likely to result between the two houses because of possible alignment of this character in the future. Legislation which has been adopted, even prohibition legislation, has been carried by the aid of Cook County votes; and legislation has been defeated by the combination of Cook County and downstate votes. No sectional issue now presents itself in the State of Illinois either in the two houses of the Illinois General Assembly or in the

election of a governor. Unfair treatment of Cook County and of the other large urban communities of the state through constitutional provision, will necessarily establish and maintain the sectional issue which has been raised in the Constitutional Convention.

One of the arguments for limitation of Cook County representation in the two houses, is that the members from Cook County constitute an undivided unit and will vote as such, while there will be no such unity among the members from other parts of the state. Upon this basis it is contended that one-third of the members of the legislative body acting as a unit will have more than one-third of the influence in that body. It is well recognized that a stockholder in a corporation who owns one-third of the stock may ordinarily control the affairs of the corporation by voting his stock as a unit, if the other two-thirds of the stock is scattered among various owners. However, no such situation presents itself or ever has presented itself in the Illinois General Assembly. There has never been a united control over Cook County members of such a character as to cast the votes of Cook County in the two houses of the General Assembly as a unit. Cook County has had its periods of boss domination, just as have many counties and larger areas of territory in other parts of the state, but this domination has never extended to an undivided control over Cook County representation in the two houses. Such a united action upon the part of Cook County representatives in the General Assembly, and such a political dominance over these representatives is out of the question under present conditions, and only could be forced as a means of necessary self-defense by an unfair discrimination which would substantially compel unity among the Cook County members of the General Assembly and the permanent establishment of sectional lines to the disadvantage of the state and of Cook County itself.

At present, practically the only issue between Cook County and the remainder of the state with respect to representation, is due to the fact that with an absolute limitation upon the number of members in each of the two houses, a gain by Cook County has meant a corresponding loss to the remainder of the state. Such a loss has meant that with the more rapid increase of Cook County population, downstate members, in voting for a reapportionment, vote for their own political suicide.

The question of representation in the General Assembly is not political in any sense. It involves a fundamental principle of democracy —and should be considered from the point of view the rights of the people of the State of Illinois as a whole.

Referendum Vote of Woman's City Club

Mark with a cross, sign your name, mail to 1740 Stevens Building, Chicago, before Dec. 10.

I approve of limitation of Cook County's representation in both houses of the General Assembly of Illinois, as passed by the Constitutional Convention.

YES	
NO	

Name .....

WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN

The manner in which women have exercised their hard won franchise, up to the present time, is very disappointing, at least in Chicago. The maximum number of women ever voting here (a presidential election) was 308,553. This means only about one-half the number of women in the city. At one election, the number ran as low as 12,628, although at this election the question was one of public policy in which women should have been vitally interested.

It has often been suggested, that if people devoted the time, the energy and the money which they now expend on philanthropic activities, to putting good men into office and upholding them staunchly, in the discharge of their duties, that much more could be accomplished than through any number of private agencies, however well conducted.

We have been so busily engaged in carrying on organizations for social welfare and filling in the gaps left by inefficient public servants, that we have not seen clearly enough our definite responsibility in the choice of officials who will carry out the manifold duties which a new social order is placing on the officials in a democracy. For example: the modern conception that the welfare of the child is definitely the concern of the nation, has led to the very general demands for health education in the school systems. If the health of children, therefore, is not conserved by school authorities or the Health Department of a city, the problem is one too vast for any private organization to handle adequately. Again, the cleanliness of a city is so vital to every household and touches all its member at so many points in their daily life, that no private agency could cover so vast a field.

In visiting a city, we may be impressed by the cleanliness and order of its boulevards and its parks, but the real test of a city's concern for its people, is the condition of its alleys and vacant lots in the neighborhoods where it houses its people inadequately and crowds them into congested areas.

Take the matter of vice: If saloons and disreputable cabarets and houses are allowed, by the police, to run unmolested, there is very little use in maintaining civic organizations for the suppression of vice since one good police officer in a district, if backed up by the chief of police, could clean up that district far better than a dozen philanthropic associations.

To secure better officials, a clearer knowledge of political conditions is necessary, I would, therefore, like to see more adequate courses in high schools and universities, on the development and processes of our party system of government, as now maintained in the United States. I would like a course in practical politics in every training school for social workers in the country, where knowledge of how to deal with political situations might be furnished women, giving them an understanding of the minute details of our government and a comprehension of the hidden sources of power which really control political and governmental policies. Only by entering into the political game with a practical knowledge of the subject, can women hope to obtain better political and civic conditions on which the destiny of democracy really depends. Lord Bryce, in his recent volume on "Modern Democracies," stated that the worse examples of the possible evils in the democratic system, were shown

in the governments of the great cities of the United States; a challenge to better conditions which women might well arise to meet.

With these aims in view, it would seem that the time had come for women to actively enter into participation in party councils and governmental activities. With a very natural doubt of their own capacity, due to inexperience, women have, so far, very generally refrained from running for office, in this country. But abroad it is quite different. In England, two women are sitting in Parliament and any number of women are filling municipal positions. In Austria, there are eleven women in the Lower House and four in the Upper House of Parliament. In Vienna, there are twenty-three women in the City Council. In Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, women sit in Parliament and even in far-off Czecho-Slovakia, every party represented in Parliament, has its women members.

The United States has only one woman in Congress and very few states have even one in their state legislatures. Although women, perhaps more than men, are vitally concerned in the social measures which today, so largely form the bulk of the bills presented to state legislatures and assemblies.

In Chicago, we have no women in our City Council, although women are well qualified to act as the city's housekeeper in supervising the cleanliness of our streets, the protection of our homes, the education of our children, the recreation in our parks, and the suppression of vice in our disreputable resorts.

In Cook County, we have no women sitting as County Commissioners, although women have had an age-long experience in working for children, for the sick and the needy, whose care is the definite responsibility of every county government.

We have only one woman in our three great park systems. Yet one of the latter is shortly to expend $100,000,000 of public funds on improvements which are of paramount importance to women as citizens.

We have no woman, in Chicago, on our library boards, although women, as mothers and teachers are, necessarily, deeply concerned with the books the boys and girls are drawing from such libraries and through which so many of their conceptions of life are formed.

Our National government seems to be more appreciative of the efforts and usefulness of women than the government of our states and cities, as evidenced by the appointment of four women, by President Harding, to the Advisory Board of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

The fundamental conservatism of women has, perhaps wisely, kept them, for the most part, from aspiring to the higher offices in our government for which most women have not yet had the requisite political training and experience. But such training and experience women should seek at once by entering the field of local politics, by running for office as members of school boards (for too long have the women teachers been controlled, body and mind, by the masculine attitude towards education), health boards (these being closely allied to women's interests), park boards (for which women are naturally well fitted). They should also seek election as village trustees, ward and precinct committeemen, aldermen (we certainly need a new terminology), county commissioners and state legislators. The capacity of women to serve in such posi-

tions will bring recognition of the contribution they are qualified to make in the larger councils of the nation.

Moreover, if the women who won suffrage for us at such great cost, or those who share their qualities for leadership are not ready to take the lead now in proving, through political participation, that women want and can use their new privileges and responsibilities, then the men who control our political destinies today (some of them unworthily) will choose for us women who are their tools to do their bidding in the great business of guiding a democracy through its governmental machinery. Nothing in the world is so much needed today, as leadership of an inspired kind and we have women well qualified to provide it, if they will but heed the call to service for the state.

JOINT SOCIAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Illinois League of Women Voters	Woman's City Club
Catholic Woman's League Protectorate	Chicago Woman's Club
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs	Chicago Woman's Aid

An institute will be conducted under the joint auspices of the organizations named above. It will be a delegate body and *no fees* will be charged the delegates or the groups which they represent.

Wednesday, December 7th, 6:30 p. m., Opening Dinner, Brownleigh Club, 153 N. Michigan Avenue.

Thursday, December 8th, 10 a. m. to 12 n. and 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., Brownleigh Club, 153 N. Michigan Avenue.

Friday, December 9th, 10 a. m. to 12 n. and 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., Brownleigh Club, 153 N. Michigan Avenue.

Saturday, December 10th, 10 a. m., Round Table Conference, followed by luncheon, Chicago Woman's Club, 410 S. Michigan Avenue.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND RIVERVIEW PARK

Club members will remember the letter sent last June by the Club, through Mrs. McNabb, chairman of the Committee on Education, to Superintendent Mortenson. It carried the protest of the Club against the granting of unnecessary holidays, especially when their purpose was the introduction of the school children to a privately owned park such as Riverview, where the influences cannot be considered in any way educational.

The accompanying correspondence shows the discouragements awaiting those who endeavor to maintain constructive civic work.

Hoping to forestall a like situation in the spring of 1922, Mrs. McNabb wrote the following letter to the President of the Board of Education:

October 1st, 1921.

Mr. Edwin S. Davis,
President, Board of Education,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

A letter was sent to Superintendent Mortensen from our Club on June 13th last, offering a protest against the granting of an extra holiday for the purpose of trips to Riverview Park.

It stated that the Club felt that such holidays are undesirable and unnecessary. The children have all summer in which to visit the park. We received answer that the matter had been definitely arranged for the year by the board and so was a closed issue.

We wish to call your attention to our attitude in regard to such holidays at this time and to protest again against their being granted in the future.

Every school holiday is a great cost to the city and should have a justifiable reason. There might be an open question whether children should be encouraged to visit our amusement parks, if some accounts are true. However, we are interested from the unnecessary waste which the closing of our schoolrooms for this purpose entails.

Hoping that you will credit us with wishing to be helpful in giving thus the opinion of a large number of women who are interested vitally in our schools, I am,

Yours cordially,
(Signed) WINNIFRED McNABB,
(Mrs. Duane T. McNabb)
Chairman, Education Committee.

To which this irrevelant reply was received:

Mrs. Duane T. McNabb, October 11th, 1921.
Chairman, Education Committee,
Woman's City Club of Chicago.

Dear Madam:

I am pleased to note in your letter of the first instant that the Woman's City Club of Chicago is "interested vitally in our schools."

This being true, permit me to suggest that instead of dulling the edge of your interest through protests against holidays for the children, that you turn your attention to the oft-repeated charge that the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News are now occupying school lands under leases which were negotiated while the attorney for the Chicago Tribune was president of the Board of Education, at a valuation one-third that of adjoining property; and that during the life of the leases the school funds will lose on account of them approximately ten million dollars. As the returns from these leases go into the educational fund, the money so withheld must necessarily come out of that which otherwise would be available for the education of Chicago children.

May I inquire if it is true, as has been charged, that your president, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, is a stockholder of record in the Tribune Company, and related to the Tribune family? These circumstances may afford your organization an opportunity to demonstrate the extent of your interest in the schools and to do a real service to the community by prevailing upon the owners of the above mentioned newspapers to make a proper and equitable restitution.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) EDWIN S. DAVIS,
President.

Mrs. Bowen, president of the Club, then wrote the following unequivocal reply:

October 21, 1921.

Mr. Edwin S. Davis, President,
Board of Education,
City of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of October 11th to Mrs. Duane T. McNabb, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, has been referred to me for reply.

Permit me to say that the charge, that the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News are now occupying school lands, etc., has been a matter of public discussion and litigation for many years; and whether the charge is true or is not true, I fail to see any connection between it and the fact that school children are given unnecessary holidays in order that they may attend Riverview Park, which could not be said to have anything of educational value to offer to children.

It is not true that I am a stockholder in the Tribune Company. I have never owned a share of stock either in that paper or in the Daily News. I am not connected, directly or indirectly, with any member of the Tribune family and you have been most incorrectly informed on this subject.

The Woman's City Club is vitally interested in the school children of the city. It is deeply concerned in their education and well-being. It therefore considers it its duty to lay before the President of the Board of Education (on whose shoulders rests a great responsibility), such matters as, in the estimation of the Club, should be corrected.

Notwithstanding the very discourteous letter which you have written to our chairman, we shall continue to call these matters to your attention in the future.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN,
(Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen)
President.

No reply has been received to this letter and it is quite possible that the school children of Chicago will be still in the same situation next spring.

CHICAGO BEAUTIFUL DEMANDS CHICAGO CLEAN

A Municipal Commission, composed of John A. Richert, Chairman Finance Committee; Dr. Willis O. Nance, Chairman House Committee; Dr. George B. Young, Health Commissioner; L. E. McGann, Asst. City Engineer; Mrs. William B. Owen, Secretary Woman's City Club, and Miss Mary McDowell, Chairman City Waste Committee, Woman's City Club, made a survey of the garbage situation in Chicago and presented the following recommendations. This was in 1914. *They have never been acted upon and their value is as great today as it was eight years ago.*

The Plan Recommended by the City Waste Commission for Refuse Disposal

1. That the city should own and operate a complete refuse collection and transportation equipment, also refuse disposal works.

2. That regular and systematic collection of separated classes of wastes (ashes, garbage and rubbish) be made at daily or tri-weekly intervals, depending on the character of the districts served and the seasons of the year.

3. That the laws regarding house treatment in respect to the separation of the different classes of wastes be strictly enforced.

4. That the separation of all classes of refuse be made by the householders, except in districts where the combined refuse is disposed of by incineration.

5. That separated garbage be treated by the reduction process at a central plant (the present reduction plant at Iron and Thirty-ninth street was purchased), located for service by barges, to be used in transporting the material from water front loading stations, except such garbage as may be economically hauled by wagon or truck direct to the plant.

6. That separated ashes be disposed of by filling low lands or depressions in need of grading, and as far as practicable, that such lands be purchased by the city, so as to secure the benefit from the enhanced value derived from the improvement.

7. That the present garbage loading stations be remodelled and that at least three additional garbage loading stations be provided on the river or canal.

8. That a loading station for ashes be provided in each district where street car transportation is more economical than direct team haul to dumps.

9. That garbage receiving stations for motor trucks be provided to reduce the team haul.

10. That a modern high temperature refuse incinerator be installed at Stony Island Avenue and 95th Street, to dispose of the combined refuse from that district. (This was partly constructed.)

11. That the mechanical analysis and tests of refuse started early in 1914 be continued for a period of at least one year or longer, to determine the seasonal variation of the several classes of waste.

12. That a competent technical staff be employed to develop, install, and operate for at least one year the project herein recommended, and to make such further studies and tests necessary to determine in detail the most suitable types of receptacles and equipment for a model collection service.

13. That the maintenance division in charge of the collection and disposal systems installed, be provided by the technical staff with carefully determined standards of performance and unit costs, in order that proper control may be exercised over the work.

14. That three million, five hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($3,513,000.00), be provided for the purchase of collection and transportation equipment, and the construction of reduction works and incinerator plants.

Of this sum, eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000.00) should be made available for the first year's expenses of the technical staff.

Has this plan been used by the present administration? No. It has been ignored.

Today Chicago spends two million dollars for an unsatisfactory, unsanitary, unscientific, complicated, politically run refuse system.

Chicago has an antiquated collection and transportation equipment—that is expensive and inefficient, as we knew this past summer. See the "Forgotten Exhibit" that was not shown at the Pageant of Progress.

It consists of photographs of Chicago streets and alleys actually taken during the days of "The Pageant of Progress" The photographs are arranged for graphic exhibition in three-fold sets.

There is a set ready for your use in every ward. The "Forgotten Exhibit" will be seen next week at the City Club (Men's).

Circulate the "Forgotten Exhibit" wherever people congregate.

Educate and agitate until Chicago has a collective sense of cleanliness.

To secure relief before next spring, the following should be accepted as the program to follow:

Women Voters must lead in an educational campaign.

Voting Housekeepers must clean up the city.

Every Ward must appoint a *Waste Disposal Chairman.*

CITIZENSHIP IN CHICAGO

By J. HORACE McFARLAND, President American Civic Association
Extract of Address Given at the Dinner of November 14

On Monday, November 14, at the joint meeting with the American Civic Association arranged by your president, and presided over by Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, I spoke on the decision which I think every man and woman, and indeed every child of thinking age, must make in respect to the intimate duties of citizenship that either must be accepted or neglected.

It seems to me that there is no middle ground, and that either each of us is a free citizen as proud as was Paul the apostle of his citizenship, and working at it, as he did, toward the good of mankind, or neglectful of citizenship, wearing the chains that can be and constantly are forged by carelessness, indifference and laziness.

Applying this matter quite definitely to Chicago, and following the observations of a week, with unusual opportunities to get into the heart of your political and civic life, let me say that I think the future of your great city is bright with encouragement, because there is an awakening of citizenship, and because very many of the self-sacrificing women I met show the flame of that awakening. I came into contact with it in relation to zoning, to the smoke abatement which at present is shamefully neglected; to the Chicago plan which is being efficiently advanced; to the school playground situation, in which intelligence and co-operation seem to be entering; to the housing situation, in which, alas, I did not find myself able to note availment of unusual opportunities for expert advice and for the use of experience gathered during the war.

Now I hope for Chicago nothing better than that every woman in the organization I am addressing realizes that no other human being can do her duty to the state which surrounds her with a mantle of protection, which provides for her the privileges of a freeman, and which under the definition of citizenship expects from her the obligation of allegiance and support.

This allegiance and this support, I insist, are not satisfactorily rendered with ballots cast once a year, or twice a year. The protection and

the benefits of citizenship surround each of you every hour of every day, and the duty of the citizen for that allegiance which is reciprocal runs parallel with it.

Is law not enforced in Chicago? No woman can be free of her obligation as a citizen until she has herself done the part of one citizen toward its enforcement. Is there injustice, wrong, use of public property without advantage to the public? No one woman among you is free from responsibility until she has courteously and definitely taken her place, not in condemnation of the elected officials so much, but in support of betterment relationships and attempts.

At one of our meetings it was well stated that what was most needed in citizenship was courage. The peaceful citizen favors wrong to other citizens and wears the chain of the slave. The free and active citizen is not engaged in continual denunciation, but is anxiously and earnestly and daily insistent on the doing of things for the good of Chicago, for the welfare of Illinois, and for the security and advantage of the nation as a whole.

I congratulate the Woman's City Club of Chicago on its aims and its leadership, and I wish for it more power, more vigor, and a more complete freedom, believing that in these attributes, easily within your reach, lies the future welfare of your very great city.

WE MUST CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The present unemployment situation presents the greatest need since the war and we know that the woman of this Club will respond as generously now as then. Offer your services to your Ward Chairman. She will want to know who is available in her ward before December 6th.

At a specially called meeting of the Ward Branch Chairmen of the Woman's City Club, it was decided to co-operate with the Unemployment Conference and appoint in each ward an Unemployment Chairman who can be reached by telephone by all residents of the ward desiring work done in or about their home, store or office. This information will be communicated at once to the Illinois Free Employment Office which is besieged by those seeking work with an insufficient number of jobs available. Every woman of the Club is urged to give work wherever possible and further urged to ask every one in her neighborhood to do the same. Unemployment chairmen will be equipped with a schedule of salaries paid per hour and per day for the various kinds of work and with blanks upon which they will fill out the name and address of applicant, kind of work to be done and the estimated amount of time required. As soon as a man is procured for the work the Unemployment Chairman will be notified.

The chairman with her local committee on unemployment in each ward will be asked to canvas the ward in order to make known the fact that what is needed is work for the unemployed and that there is a place in the neighborhood to which they can refer all need of workers.

A leadership for constructively meeting the emergency of unemployment is centering about the Illinois Free Employment Service.

The machinery for bringing together the manless jobs and the jobless men is provided by the Illinois Free Employment Service, which is

(Continued on page 18)

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e. By Paul Carus.
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being greatly strengthened by a department for procurement of employment, inaugurated on Monday, November 28. This service will be supplemented by district organizations of women of the city. The funds to provide the necessary paid service needed by the Illinois Free Employment Bureau have been voted by the Industrial Club of Chicago.

Large and small employers and householders are appealed to for co-operation, listing with the Illinois Free Employment Bureau all opportunities for employment, including the temporary or "odd job." In every district of Chicago there will be headquarters manned by the women volunteers, to which householders may report the work or jobs for which they wish men or women. These jobs will be reported by the district headquarters to the Free Employment Office, who will fill them.

A system of preference in placing men at work will be carefully followed by the Free Employment Service. All things being equal, ex-service men will be given first preference. Men with families, residents of Chicago, will be given preference over the single man, or without dependents.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

MRS. H. N. ROSE, Chairman Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of the Chicago City Council has taken the initial step in the direction of a complete audit of the comptroller's books. It is seventeen years since such an audit was made, although in that time the city's annual expenditures have reached the sum of $60,000,000. Each year the committee receives and orders paid a bill from a private accounting firm for examining the books and finding balances there to correct. Members of the committee estimated the expense of an expert audit would be in the neighborhood of $20,000, a small enough sum, it would seem, for checking up the accumulated vounchers of seventeen years.

An editorial in the Daily News of recent date is authority for the statement that not one unconditional bid has been received for the $8,000,000 bonds voted to cover the deficit in last year's corporate fund. The question of the constitutionality of the issue has been raised and can be settled only by a review in the Supreme Court. Before the election at which the bonds were authorized, the Woman's City Club and practically every other civic agency advised against them, and condemned the practice of laying up debts to be paid by a generation that had no hand in incurring them.

The same editorial reports that it is rumored that the bonds, refused by bankers and bond houses, have been "sold" to the traction fund, that is that $8,000,000 has been borrowed from the traction fund and these questionable bonds given in security.

Notwithstanding Judge Swanson's decision that the City Council has power to regulate the expenditure of the city's moneys as well as to appropriate them, members of the city law department have entered suit in the Circuit Court to compel payment of approximately $52,000 to certain attorneys engaged by the city as special counsel in various suits. The largest single item is for $17,085, Chester E. Cleveland's bill for services at $150.00 a day in traction litigation.

Alderman Richert's illness has interfered with his declared intention to have the 1922 budget completed and before the council early in January. The law requires the budget to be passed before July 1st. It will be remembered that this year, owing to uncertainty as to what changes the legislature would make in the tax rate, the appropriations were delayed until almost that date.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The following statement, as presented by Mr. Osborn Monnett of the Bureau of Mines, summarizes the smoke situation in the United States for the year:

Interest in smoke abatement has been revived in a number of cities, inquiries having come from Cleveland, Knoxville, Toledo and other points. As was brought out at the recent meeting of the American Civic Association, it is felt that now is the time to get back to some of the civic betterment movements which have suffered so much as a result of the war. It is a fact that practically every smoke ordinance in the United States was held in abeyance during hostilities, the request coming through the Fuel Administration in the interests of conservation of resources. However mistaken this idea may have been, it certainly set back the work of smoke abatement many years and necessitates additional efforts on the part of civic bodies to regain the lost ground.

During the past two years considerable progress has been made in the smoke abatement campaign at Salt Lake City, which, it will be remembered, has been conducted under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. As a result of the investigation by the Bureau, the city has placed in effect a smoke ordinance recommended to meet the situation and is following out the campaign planned by the engineers of the Bureau. A substantial reduction in mean smoke density has been realized during the first winter, notwithstanding the fact that the total tonnage of coal used throughout the season was considerably greater than the winter during which the investigation was conducted. On the whole, Salt Lake City, perhaps, has shown more interest in the subject during the past two years than any other municipality and the results of the work are being watched with a great deal of interest by the various cities.

Research work continues on the low temperature carbonization of coals in the effort to produce a coke which will be suitable for domestic purposes. The ordinary coke on the market contains little or no volatile matter, requires great care to regulate in the furnace, as it needs a strong draft and is difficult to damper down to a banked fire condition. The object of the experiments under way is to produce a coke distilled at a lower temperature, resulting in a product with more volatile matter which will burn in a manner akin to Pocahontas coal. The successful outcome of these experiments will mean that the smoke forming material which now goes to waste as soot and smoke will be recovered in the form of oils, tars and hydro-compound substances which will be valuable in the arts, leaving about 70 per cent of the original coal in the form of a coke that will be ideal for domestic consumers.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD, Editor
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MRS. WILLIAM DOW HARVEY.

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Helen Montegriffo....Ward Secretary

EDITORIALS

Club Meeting—December 12, 4 P. M.

Herman J. Norton, Director of Physical Health Education of the Rochester Public Schools, is coming to Chicago from Rochester, N. Y., especially to speak at this meeting. His subject is "The Relation of Physical Education to a Health Program in the Schools." Mr. Norton is particularly well qualified to speak on his subject, as he is one of the most advanced physical educators in America. He is thoroughly awake to the great contribution which his profession can make to the whole subject of better health for American children.

Dr. Caroline Hedger has just returned from an interesting and successful lecture tour given in cooperation with the Home Demonstration Agents of the United States Government. She will tell of her "New Score Card for Parents," which she developed through her visit to such agricultural states as Iowa, Utah, Oregon, Montana and Minnesota.

The hour has been set at 4 o'clock in order to accommodate principals and teachers who will find this program full of new and illuminating ideas.

The meeting is arranged by the Committee on Health and Child Welfare, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Chairman.

Mrs. E. W. Bemis, Chairman of the Tuesday Citizenship Class, will conduct a class in Parliamentary Law and Citizenship every Wednesday evening from seven to eight o'clock in the club rooms for the benefit of women who cannot attend the Parliamentary Law Classes during the day. A charge of 25c a lesson or $2.00 for a course of ten lessons will be made. Anyone may join the class, whether a member of the Club or not.

Christmas for the Lunch Room

A box will be found on the cashier's desk for the Christmas remembrances of the Club members.

COMMITTEES

House Library Committee

RUTH G. NICHOLS, Chairman

Undeterred by storms without, the members of the Joint Committee on Americanization, as guests of honor, together with others interested in books on the welfare of the immigrant, or both, formed an audience of about one hundred on the occasion of the first library hour of this season, November 17th, at 4 o'clock, in the Club rooms. The fine attendance and the enthusiastic comment of many present made it evident that the splendid program was much appreciated and that the library hour fills a real need.

The role of major speaker was taken by Miss Genevieve Forbes of the Chicago Tribune, who reviewed Panunzio's "The Soul of An Immi-

grant," weaving into her talk many interesting experiences in her own adventure of entering the country as an Irish immigrant.

Mrs. Hefferan, chairman of the Americanization Committee, gave a splendid review of Bogardus' "Americanization" and Miss Bogle of the American Library Association, talked right to the point in discussing Adams' "Women Professional Workers." Miss Jessie Woodford of the Chicago Public Library presided. Tea, served by the hostesses, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Josephson and Mrs. Hyln, added a touch of sociability to the occasion.

The next library hour will be held on December 8th at 4 o'clock. The subject will be education. Fuller announcement of speakers will be made later.

The House Library Committee has made up the periodical subscription list for the year 1922 and the Board of Directors has voted the appropriation needed to cover this list. The periodicals subscribed for are:

Life, Literary Digest, Current History, Annuls, American City, Foreign Born, Outlook, Survey, Vanity Fair, World's Work, Child Welfare, School Review, House and Garden, Monthly Labor, Review, The Capital Eye.

The National Municipal Review is received through membership in the National Municipal League. The following are received through gift subscriptions or are supplied more or less regularly by Club members:

American Child, Asia, Atlantic Monthly, Century, Drama, Harpers, Nation, National Geographic, New Republic, Saturday Evening Post, Scribners, The Searchlight, Yale Review.

Many organs and publications of civics organizations are also received by exchange or gifts.

Committee on Housing

MADGE HEADLEY, Chairman

The Housing and Zoning Committee will be guests of Miss Veeder at Eleanor Club No. 1, 1442 East 59th Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 13th. Inspection of this model home will be followed by a talk and discussion of how unattached girls can best be housed.

Committee on Education

MRS. DUANE T. McNABB, Chairman

The following letter speaks for itself:

October 29, 1921.

Mr. Edwin S. Davis,
President, Board of Education,
650 South Clark Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Davis:

The Woman's City Club has heard with grave concern of the move made by the Board of Education to give the control of the Hyde Park High School lunchroom into the hands of a concessionaire to be maintained on a commercial basis. The Woman's City Club, representing nearly 5,000 voting citizens wishes to register a most indignant protest against any such proceeding.

Every school system of fine standing in the country has come to consider a school lunchroom an integral and very vital part of its academic program. Not only do the children and high school students need a warm, nourishing lunch as a means of maintaining their physical development, but such a lunchroom conducted in the proper way under the teachers of domestic science (as most of the high school lunchrooms have been conducted) has a very definite educational value in teaching young people a wise choice of food, the need for a well-balanced menu, and serves to emphasize the very vital connection between foods and health.

To give such lunchrooms over to concessionaires to whom the

necessity for profit would be a prime consideration, is nothing less than exploiting the children and countenancing a move to their direct detriment. Since the amount of money that could be expended by high school students on their luncheons would be necessarily limited in amount, profit accruing to the concessionaire could only be made by cheapening the quality of the food served the students. It is, moreover, reasonable to expect that if this so-called "experiment" in the Hyde Park High School proved profitable to the concessionaire and satisfactory to the business manager of the Board of Education, from a financial standpoint, this same method would be followed in other high schools, so that the system would spread throughout the city.

If the need for economy is being urged by the Board of Education, a simple and logical way of cutting down expenditures could be managed without any change of administration in the schools, by merely having the charges in the lunchroom cover the salary of the dietitian or home economics teacher who has in the past directed the lunchroom in such a satisfactory manner to both students and parents. The small additional charge to cover the salary of such a teacher could easily be carried by the lunchroom and would be an entirely different matter from permitting a concessionaire to make a profit out of every item served in the menu.

The Woman's City Club wishes to urge you as strongly as possible not to undertake in the Hyde Park High School, or in any other school, the commercializing of lunchrooms, but to leave them in the control of teachers well qualified by training and experience for such direction.

Sincerely yours,

LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN,
President.

Committee on Public Libraries

HELENE L. DICKEY, Chairman

The committee will visit the Ryerson Library, Art Institute, Thursday, Dec. 8th, at 4:30 p. m. Meet in the library. Miss Mitchell, the librarian will speak of the special collections and show some of the very beautiful books.

We shall also receive information about their loan collection of slides and pictures, available for travel and art classes.

Friends are invited.

WARD ITEMS

Chairmen!

Miss Mary McDowell will address the next meeting of the ward and branch chairmen. In order that we may have this opportunity we are moving the luncheon ahead one week. It will be held on Wednesday, December 7th, at 12 o'clock sharp, in Committee Room "A." Kindly make reservations with the ward secretary before Monday of that week.

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIES, Chairman

Mrs. Ida Lucas, Chairman of our Local Child Welfare Committee, with her members is planning a welfare station where children can be weighed and measured, and instructions will be given to mothers of under-nourished children. This committee will co-operate with the public schools of the ward.

Mrs. Lyda Stewart, Chairman of Clean City Committee is organizing every two blocks in the ward into Community Improvement Groups to look after the housing, yard and alley conditions. All meetings are held at the Phyllis Wheatley Home, 3256 Rhodes Avenue.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, December 16th, instead of the 23rd. Mrs. Russel Opdyke

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Third Ward

MRS. EDWARD L. MURFEY, Chairman

City planning is a very important matter and one which every citizen should know about. Mr. Taylor of the Chicago Plan Commission will address our meeting on December 15th, at 2:15 p. m. The meeting will be held at the home of the chairman, 4454 Sidney Avenue.

Fifth Ward

MRS. J. T. KELLY, Chairman

The first meeting of the members of the Fifth Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club will be held at McKinley Park Field House, 39th near Western, on Friday, December 9th, at 2:30 p. m., to plan a regular day of meeting, to elect officers and to decide upon a program for the club year.

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

The Hon. Victor P. Arnold, judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, will address the members of the Sixth Ward on December 8th, at 10:00 a. m. The meeting will be held at 5728 Dorchester Avenue.

Seventh Ward (League)

MRS. W. A. ROBERTS, Chairman

There will be a luncheon on December 7th, at 12:15 p. m. At 1:15 p. m., Mr. Victor S. Yarros will address the Citizenship Class, Lesson 3 on "Good Government, What It Means and Conditions Precedent to Its Realization." At 2:30 p. m. there will be a dramatic presentation by cast from Gad's Hill Center, "A Woman's Jury in a Woman's Case," by Miss Mary McDowell. The program will be in charge of Mrs. O. T. Hulburd, chairman Women in Industry Committee.

On December 21st there will be a luncheon at 12:15 p. m. At 1:15 there will be a review of Civics Lesson of December 7th. At 2:30 p. m. Prof. Harold G. Moulton will speak on "Economic Conditions in Europe." Mrs. Willa B. Laird, chairman Program Committee. The meetings will be held at 6205 University Avenue.

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. F. W. SHAND, Chairman

The members of this branch of the Woman's City Club went by bus to the Chicago Historical Society, Thursday, November 10th, where they were met by Miss McIlvaine, librarian of the society, who gave a delightful informal talk about the historical society, the Gunther collection and other articles of historic value on exhibition.

The next regular meeting of the Thirteenth Ward will be held on December 8th. The matter of Cook County's representation in the General Assembly will be the topic of discussion. Since we will probably be called upon to vote upon this important matter it is most essential that members attend. Another trip is being planned for the January 12th meeting.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ R. DEACH, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club will be held on December 1st, at 8 p. m., in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., Ashland Avenue and Monroe Street. Miss Helen Montegriffo of the Woman's City Club will talk on "The Technique of Voting."

The January meeting will be held on the evening of the 12th. Tea will be served. Mrs. Walter F. Dodd will present the matter of Cook County's representation in our state general assembly.

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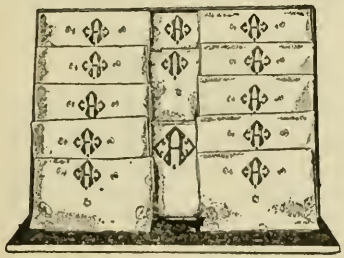

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Twenty-first Ward
MRS. ROBERT P. BATES, Chairman

The December meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Branch will be held at the home of Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody, 936 Lake Shore Drive, on Tuesday afternoon, December 13th, at 4 o'clock.

The topic for discussion will be "Cook County's Representation in the Legislature under the New Constitution." The speakers will be announced later.

Twenty-third Ward
MRS. WM. H. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

A lively debate as to whether or not Cook County's representation should be limited in the General Assembly will be the program for the next regular meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club to be held December 1st at Butler House. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch will speak against limitation and Mr. Otto Davis will speak for limitation in both houses. Mr. George Hallett, Jr., of the American Proportional Representation League will give a demonstration of an election by the Hare-Spense System of proportional representation.

Twenty-sixth Ward
MRS. T. G. WALLIN, Chairman

The next meeting of the Twenty-sixth Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club will be held on December 2nd at 2:00 p. m. at the Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. Dr. Hurt, of the Boy Scout movement, will speak.

The League will make a trip to the Hines Hospital at the Speedday on December 17th.

Twenty-seventh Ward
MRS. EDGAR J. STEWART, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-seventh Ward Branch will be held December 2nd, when Helen Montegriffo will speak on "My Visit to the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin."

Twenty-eighth Ward
MISS GERTRDUE DURKIN, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-eighth Ward Branch will be held at the home of Mrs. I. J. K. Golden, 2838 North Avenue. Miss Montegriffo will address the meeting on "The Technique of Voting." This meeting will be a semi-social meeting, with music. Tea will be served. January 10th, 2 p. m.

Thirty-second Ward
MRS. C. G. KINDRED, Chairman

There will be no meeting of the Thirty-second Ward Branch during the month of December.

Thirty-third Ward—Austin
MRS. H. R. WILSON, Chairman

Miss Mary McDowell will address the members of the Thirty-third Ward Austin Branch on December 6th on "Race Relations." The members are cordially invited to bring guests to this meeting.

Thirty-third Ward—Mont Clare
MRS. E. R. PENDARVIS, Chairman

The Mont Clare Branch will have a business and social meeting on December 16th, at 2:30 p. m. At this time the members will discuss and plan for a mass meeting to see what can be done, if anything, toward establishing a library in the Rutherford Park Field House.

Homewood Branch
MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Homewood Branch will be held December 2nd at 2:30, when Miss Jessie Woodford will address the branch on "The Use and Value of the Public Library."

Park Ridge
MRS. U. G. JOHNSON, Chairman

On Wednesday, December 7th, at 2:30 p. m., the Park Ridge Branch will meet. The date of meeting has been advanced, owing to the fact that the regular day of meeting would come so near to Christmas. Mrs. Irvin McDowell will give a talk on "Motion Pictures for the Adolescent Child."

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Dec. 4—Mr. Horace J. Bridges: Some Recent American Attacks Upon Democracy.

Dec. 11—Mr. Charles Zueblin: What Is an American?

Dec. 18—Mr. Harry Snell (London): Democracy and the Problem of Leadership.

By Mr. Horace J. Bridges

Dec. 25—The Good-Will That Makes Peace: A Christmas Sermon.

Jan. 1, 1922—"Truth, the Daughter of Time": A New Year's Meditation.

Jan. 8—Theodore Roosevelt, American: A Memorial Tribute.

Jan. 15—Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" and the Paradox of Monarchy in Britain.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER

Thursday, December 1.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-third Ward Branch, Butler House. Child Welfare and Public Health Committee meeting postponed from December 1st to December 12th.

8:00 P. M.—Eighteenth Ward Branch.

Friday, December 2.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-seventh Ward Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Homewood Branch.

Saturday, December 3.

10:00 A. M.—Americanization Institute. "The Value of the Library to the Foreign Born," Carl Roden, Librarian, Chicago Public Library.

1:00 P. M.—Town Meeting, City Club, 315 Plymouth Court. "The Public School Administration of Playgrounds," Peter A. Mortenson, Superintendent of Schools.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District. Speaker, Mr. William Mulvihill, Chief Attorney for the Sanitary District Board.

Monday, December 5.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing Committees.

1:30 P. M.—Committee on Food and Markets will meet at the Club to visit Maxwell Street Market.

Tuesday, December 6.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class and Education Committee. A symposium on Public Schools. Speaker, Peter A. Mortenson, Superintendent of Schools; Miss Anne Davis, Vocational Guidance Bureau; Edwin T. Cooley, Continuation Schools; W. G. Poague, Evening Schools for Foreign Born.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "The Citizen and the Public Schools."

2:30 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.

2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Austin Branch).

Wednesday, December 7.

10:30 A. M.—Parliamentary Law Class.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

12:00 M. —Luncheon for Ward and Suburban Branch chairmen.

12:00 M. —Seventh Ward Branch luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—Park Ridge Branch.

7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class.

Thursday, December 8.

10:00 A. M.—Sixth Ward Branch.

11:00 A. M.—Committee on Recreation.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

12:00 M. —Twenty-seventh Ward Branch Luncheon.

12:15 P. M.—Committee on Civil Service Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—Thirteenth Ward Branch.

Friday, December 9.

2:00 P. M.—Fifth Ward Branch.

8:00 P. M.—**Civic and Social Evening in the Club Rooms. "What Disarmament Means to Women of Affairs," Mrs. James W. Morrisson. Original selections (piano monologues) musical and literary, Natalie Whitted Price. A group of songs, Mrs. Belle Forbes Cutter.**

Saturday, December 10.

10:00 A. M.—Americanization Institute, "Methods to Be Used in Teaching the Foreign Born," Frances K. Wetmore.

10:30 A. M.—Committee on Public Libraries will visit Ryerson Library, Art Institute.

(Continued on page 32)

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER—Continued

1:00 P. M.—Town Meeting at City Club, 315 Plymouth Court, jointly with Woman's City Club. Speaker, Dr. Sadie Bay-Adair of the Board of Education. Subject, "The Management of Public School Lunches." Luncheon will be served between 12 and 1 for the convenience of those who wish it.

4:00 P. M.—Library Tea. Timely topics.

Monday, December 12.

4:00 P. M.—**Regular monthly Club meeting, program under auspices of Committee on Public Health and Child Welfare. "New Standards for Child Health," Caroline Hedger, M. D. "Relation of Physical Education to a Health Program in the Schools," Herman J. Norton, Director of Physical and Health Education, Rochester Public Schools.**

Tuesday, December 13.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Our Courts of Justice," Judge Robert M. McMurdy.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Housing and Zoning will visit the Eleanor Club, 1442 E. 59th St., to consider Housing of Business Women.

2:30 P. M.—Committee on Americanization.

4:00 P. M.—Twenty-first Ward Branch.

Wednesday, December 14.

10:30 A. M.—Parliamentary Law Class.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.

7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class.

Thursday, December 15.

12:15 P. M.—Committee on Civil Service Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.

Friday, December 16.

2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Mont Clare) Branch.

3:00 P. M.—Second Ward Branch.

Saturday, December 17.

10:00 A. M.—Americanization Institute. Round table discussion led by Frances K. Wetmore.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch.

Monday, December 19.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairman of Civic Committees.

Tuesday, December 20.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class, "What's the Matter with Chicago?" Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class, "How Shall We Interest Citizens in the Study of Citizenship?" Mrs. E. W. Bemis. A social hour will follow the discussion.

Wednesday, December 21.

10:30 A. M.—Parliamentary Law Class.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

12:00 M. —Seventh Ward Branch.

7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class.

Thursday, December 22.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

12:15 P. M.—Committee on Civil Service Luncheon.

Tuesday, December 27.

12:30 P. M.—Cook County Affairs Committee. Special luncheon meeting at Chicago Woman's City Club. Amos Butler of Indiana will speak on "Jail Construction and Jail Method" (send reservations to Chicago Woman's Club).

Wednesday, December 28.

10:30 A. M.—Parliamentary Law Class.

7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class.

Friday, December 30.

12:00 M. —House Library Committee Luncheon.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X JANUARY, 1922 Number 9

The New Year's New Job—Work for the Unemployed

The work of securing jobs for the unemployed, which the ward chairmen of the Woman's City Club in co-operation with the Illinois Free Employment Bureau is undertaking, is giving successful results. The spirit of helpfulness exhibited by the response of these busy women at the busiest season of the year is a matter for Club and civic pride. Chairmen for this work are operating in all but four of the wards.

Calls have been received for a stenographer in a north side hospital; for several typists; for window washers; for a motherly woman to care for children while the mother went shopping; for a maid in a rest room of a loop office building; for a waitress in a restaurant, and the places filled.

Will not every member of the Woman's City Club make a New Year's resolution to have all the household jobs necessary done now, through January or February, to help this situation? Advance the annual spring cleaning. For instance, barns, garages and cellars can be overhauled and whitewashing done. Paint can be washed, window screens painted ready for summer, curtains always need washing and yards and gardens need attention.

The ward representatives are not receiving calls from people in search of work. These calls are referred directly to the Illinois Free Employment Office for disposition. This organization announces that references can be furnished upon request. There are more people looking for work than there are jobs. The Club women of the city pledged themselves to help in this job campaign by having their holiday housecleaning done by people in need of work.

In aiding in this present unemployment situation we are endeavoring to give only temporary relief, until stable conditions are once more established.

Cut out the list given below and hang it near your telephone. Tell your friends about this service. Let this be a part of your New Year work for the unemployed.

Unemployment Chairmen

Ward	Name	Phone	Hours
1	Mrs. Edward H. Taylor	Wabash 9692	8-10 A. M.
2	Mrs. Irene M. Gaines	Douglas 2789	8-10 A. M.
3	Mrs. John R. Bensley	Oakland 5067	8- 9 A. M.
4 (West)	Mrs. Julia Kaminski	Yards 4507	8-10 A. M.
4 (East)	Mrs. Henry Miller	Yards 2644	5- 7 P. M.
5	Mrs. Rose Kelly	Lafayette 980	8-10 A. M.

Ward	Name	Phone	Hours
6	Mrs. R. F. Huntington	Hyde Park 5728	8-10 A. M.
7	Mrs. W. A. Roberts	Hyde Park 6198	9-11 A. M.
8	Mrs. H. W. Clarke	South Shore 3922	8-10 A. M.
9	Mrs. M. Downie	Pullman 5327	10-noon
12	Mrs. Max Switton	Lawndale 2633	10-noon
13	Mrs. Wm. Schaefer	Seeley 5987	8- 9 A. M.
14	Mrs. A. N. Heap	West 248	8- 9 A. M.
16	Mrs. P. O. Brainard	Humboldt 5975	8-10 A. M.
17 (North)	Miss Frances Hall	Monroe 1717	8- 9 A. M.
17 (South)	Miss Grace MacDonald	Monroe 1030	8- 9 A. M.
18	Mrs. Inez Deach	Seeley 2134	8-10 A. M.
19	Mrs. Deal Birmingham	Monroe 5372	10:30-noon
20	Mrs. M. R. Kultchar	Canal 1672	9-11 A. M.
21	Miss Frieda Foltz	Superior 168	9:30-noon
22	Mrs. Minnie Harmes Mead	Lincoln 5227	9-10 A. M.
23	Mrs. A. J. Ochsner	Lincoln 0246	8-10 A. M.
25	Mrs. C. H. White	Edgewater 6502	8-10 A. M.
26	Mrs. L. Wadsworth Gallagher	Juniper 4860	9-10 A. M.
27	Mrs. Henrietta Koenig	Irving 4010	8-10 A. M.
28	Mrs. I. J. K. Golden	Humboldt 0584	8-10 A. M.
29	Mrs. Leonard C. Reid	Prospect 6000	8-10 A. M.
30	Mrs. Nora E. Lee	Drexel 7822	1- 3 P. M.
31 (South)	Mrs. Irene Woll	Prospect 4122	8-10 A. M.
31 (North)	Mrs. J. R. Williams	Prospect 6839	9-11 A. M.
32	Mrs. J. J. Jacobs	Normal 4361	8-10 A. M.
33	Mrs. H. R. Wilson	Austin 7444	8-10 A. M.
34	Mrs. Anna N. Karalovec	Lawndale 9779	9-11 A. M.
35	Mrs. Robt. McCall	Columbus 21	7- 9 A. M.
Glencoe	Mrs. Andrew Mac Leish	Glencoe 10	8-10 A. M.
Park Ridge	Mrs. D. A. Harper	Park Ridge 2102	8-10 A. M.

THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT

Under the auspices of Chicago Woman's Club, Chicago Housewives' League, Woman's City Club, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Illinois Home Economics Association. Recital Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan Ave., January 9, 1922.

Morning Session: 10:30—Greetings, Miss Grace Temple, President Chicago Woman's Club. 10:40—Nutrition of the Family, Miss Frances Swain; Psychology of Nutrition, Dr. Stella B. Vincent; Nutrition of School Children, Miss Jennie Snow. 12:00—Kitchen Conveniences, Mrs. Helen Ruggles; Thrift Table, Mrs. W. E. Fribley.

Afternoon Session: 2:00—Question Box. 2:30—Interior Decorating, Miss Martin.

The delegate from the Woman's City Club is Mrs. John S. Brown, Chairman, Food and Markets Committee.

PRACTICAL STEPS TO OPPOSE LIMITATION OF REPRESENTATION IN COOK COUNTY

The referendum vote of the Woman's City Club, taken through the December Bulletin, showed that among those who voted, the policy was overwhelmingly opposed to the limitation of Cook County's representation in both houses of the state legislature. Therefore, representatives of the Woman's City Club took part in the conference called at the City Club (Men's) December 13th. The meeting was called to take practical steps to oppose unfair limitation of Cook County's representation in the General Assembly, as now provided by the new constitution now being written at Springfield. Among the organizations represented were: The City Club, F. B. Johnstone, Judge Cutting representing the Constitutional Convention; The Woman's City Club, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Montegriffo and others representing ward groups; Legislative Board of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Grace Dixon; State Federation of Labor, Victor Olander; Chicago Woman's Club, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch; Anti-Saloon League, E. J. Davis; Citizens' Association, Augustus S. Peabody; Civic Federation, Henry G. Zander; Bureau of Public Efficiency, Julius Rosenwald. Others present were: Walter F. Dodd, Henry P. Chandler, George Sikes, Senators Morton Hull, Henry Austin, and Representative Howard P. Castle.

Judge Charles Thompson, who presided, explained that there was a general impression throughout the state that the question of limitation of representation was of little interest to the citizens of Cook County. Statements have been made to the effect that the people up here are not strongly opposed to the limitation of Cook County's representation. He said that definite steps should be taken to bring out the concerted action of the people of this county. A referendum vote has been taken among certain groups. The result is overwhelmingly against this proposition. Judge Cutting then spoke at length explaining his reasons for opposing limitation. His opinion is given in full on page 6 of this Bulletin. E. J. Davis of the Anti-Saloon League spoke in favor of limitation.

A letter from Herbert L. Willett, who was formerly president of the Church Federation, was read by the chairman, in which he expressed his sympathy with the opposition to limitation and regretted that he could not be present.

The following excerpts from the minutes show the sentiments of the citizens of Cook County as represented by the various organizations present:

Henry P. Chandler: Reforms are very necessary. But if the only way we can get a new constitution is to sacrifice our rights in Cook County, I am against a new constitution. I have no desire to have a new constitution unless it is a better one. If a new constitution is against fair representation it is a step backwards. A constitution could not be adopted that provides for limitation in both houses.

Augustus S. Peabody, President Citizen's Association: The Board of the Citizen's Association has always stood for the freedom of the people. We felt that the members of the Board ought to call upon the members for their voice in this matter of representation in the legislature and had a response from one-third of our members. The vote stood 9 to 1 against this double limitation. "I should like to present to this gathering the following:

"*Resolved,* That this meeting is opposed to the proposal adopted by the Constitutional Convention in the committee of the whole which if finally approved will permanently limit the representation of Cook County to substantially one-third in each of the two houses of the Illinois General Assembly." (Adopted with but one dissenting voice.)

Victor Olander, State Federation of Labor: I support this resolution with a distinct understanding that I am opposed to limitation in either house. The proposition of limitation disregards the man entirely and puts theory in his place. It is not in accord with the American principle of government. It is feudalistic and if adopted in this state will have the same effect as it did centuries ago in Europe. There may develop "Rebellion." Is it not the poison that breeds revolution? Is our State of Illinois, in the heart of free America, to be the first to inject this poison into our free government? Our Declaration of Independence should be brought to light and we should understand it as our school children understand it and use it in the same way. Those who are seeking the limitation in Cook County's representation are playing with fire.

Walter F. Dodd (in answer to the assertion that representation could be limited for a time): This limitation if once adopted will be permanent, for it will give to those who are over-represented control over all future constitutional changes.

Mrs. McCulloch, Chicago Woman's Club: The Chicago Woman's Club is strongly opposed to limitation and will work against it.

Grace Dixon, Chairman, State Legislative Board, Illinois Federation of Womens' Clubs: The need of the public is to be educated, to be just and true. The only way the public can be educated is for those who know to go out and give the right information. Aristotle said: "The state is a mutual understanding of friends, it is the spirit of the people that gives vitality to law and character to civilization."

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Woman's City Club: Mr. Chairman—The Woman's City Club of Chicago has nearly 5,000 members. A referendum vote has been taken through a printed ballot sent to each member and those voting in the referendum have overwhelmingly expressed themselves against the limitation of the representation of Cook County in both houses of the Illinois General Assembly.

"As vice-president of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, I move that this meeting proceed at once to the organization of a Committee for Popular Representation to be composed of all organizations and individuals interested in opposing a limitation of the representation of Cook County in the two houses of the Illinois General Assembly. The officers of this committee to consist of the chairman, two vice-chairmen, and secretary, and that there be also an executive committee of five members, and that the officers of the committee, namely, the chairman, two vice-chairmen, secretary, be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee."

Motion unanimously carried.

Mr. Castle: "Mr. Chairman—I move that the chairman of this meeting have authority to appoint this committee. The committee when named will meet and select its chairman and members who are to constitute its officers."

Seconded and carried.

As a result of this resolution, Judge Thompson appointed the following officers and members of the executive committee.

Chairman: Augustus S. Peabody, president of the Citizens' Association.

Vice-Chairmen: Herbert L. Willett, former president of the Chicago Church Federation, and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

Secretary: Henry P. Chandler.

Other Members: Henry G. Zander, F. B. Johnstone, John P. McGoorty, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Mrs. Irwin McDowell, Mrs. Morris Lieber, George C. Sikes, Victor Olander, Walter F. Dodd.

A speakers' bureau has been organized under the chairmanship of Mrs. Irwin McDowell. Those desiring speakers opposing limitation of representation for Cook County should confer with Mrs. McDowell at the Woman's City Club, Randolph 0530.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE CHARLES S. CUTTING OF CHICAGO AGAINST THE LIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting, National Municipal League, City Club, Chicago

Judge Cutting is a member of the Constitutional Convention and is in consequence well informed on the arguments in the controversy.

With the growth of urban population and the failure of rural counties to maintain any equivalent percentage of increase, the question of the representation of the cities seems to have become an urgent one. It can, I think, be said with substantial truth that until the developments of recent years no one in any state thought that there was any justice in an apportionment which did not properly take into consideration the number of people in any locality. It has always been considered that the people constituted the state, and that although it might be divided into counties, townships and cities, these were only subdivisions of the state, subject to its control, acting only with delegated power; in fact, mere conveniences for the administration of the policy of the state. In a few instances cities have grown to such extent that they either have or threaten to become dominating factors in the policy of the state.

In New England there are many survivals of the original apportionments, by which every township had its representation in the legislature, and in the lower houses of some of the smaller New England states two or three hundred representatives gather at the state capitol in an unwieldy body for the enactment of laws. Vermont and New Hampshire are notable examples of this.

The rise of cities to comparatively greater importance than they had originally has from the very first been jealously regarded by the inhabitants of the rural districts, and since in nearly all states the rural population has developed first, they have reluctantly given up any portion of their representation in the law-making body to the rapidly growing cities, with the result that many inequalities exist, and glaring discrepancies in the ratio of representation are easy to find.

It has not been difficult in these states—not confined to New England by any means—for the rural population to maintain its ascendancy, irrespective of the population of the cities, but the really active question at the present time is whether states which have always followed the rule of population in making apportionments shall now adopt a different rule and undertake to give one ratio for one section of a state and a different ratio for another.

New York is perhaps the most conspicuous example of a state which attempted in a mild way to limit the growing influence of its great city. New York was peculiarly situated in this, that it had within its limits the greatest city on the continent, and one which in 1894, at the time its present constitution was adopted, threatened to contain what it now actually contains, more than one-half of all the people of the state. A constitutional convention was called, and it was provided that delegates at large should be elected as well as those representing legislative districts.

This system of reapportionment provided for the representation of every county in the state by at least one representative, omitting the county of Hamilton. New York has sixty counties, and therefore this scheme of county representation took 59 representatives from the 150 to which the house was limited from consideration on the basis of population. The remainder of the house the constitution provided should be distributed according to population, making various provisions for fractional ratios, all of which had a tendency to restrict the representation of populous localities.

Right here, perhaps, it ought to be said that whether or not each county or township should be represented in the legislature depends entirely upon the number of counties constituting the state and their relative population. New York, with only sixty counties, mostly populous, is not comparable with Illinois, which has 102, mostly sparsely settled, or with other states in the Union which have even more.

This provision of itself constituted a limitation upon the representation in the house whereby about sixty representatives were given to the City of New York and ninety to the rural districts, which at that time still continued to have a majority of the voters of the state.

The limitation in the senate was of a different type. It was provided in the constitution that no county should have more than one-third of the senate, and that no two counties either contiguous or separated only by navigable waters should have jointly more than one-half of that body. New York City then was located substantially in one county, with the great city of Brooklyn in another directly across the East River. But almost immediately after the adoption of this constitution Greater New York came into being, which had within its limits four counties, which has since been expanded to five by creating the County of Bronx from a part of the County of New York. It therefore follows that any limitation which affected the representation of the city through its counties is very much modified by the fact that the city covers five counties, whereas the City of Chicago or the City of Philadelphia or the City of Detroit, taking the three cities which are nearest New York in population, are each situated in a single county.

Under the rule for the apportionment of the senate—keeping in mind of course that the territory of Bronx County is really a part of

New York County—New York City can now easily have a majority in that body.

There are a number of other states in some of which incidentally and in others by design the larger cities are restricted. Philadelphia, which is nowhere near the dominating point in Pennsylvania, is held by a provision of its constitution to one-sixth of the representation in the senate. This was no limitation at the time the constitution was adopted, but has become a limitation since, so that now, instead of ten senators, it can have but eight. Detroit, the fourth city in the United States, has no limitation whatever, and Chicago, the second city in the United States, has no constitutional limitation, but by reason of the failure and refusal of the rural representatives and senators, who under the apportionment of 1900 are in the majority, it is in effect restricted, as I shall show hereafter.

That representation according to population was considered by the fathers as very essential, we need but to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, by which this great territory in which we are gathered was ceded by Virginia, to discover it. That ordinance provided as follows:

"The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and of trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law."

Until the recent Constitutional Convention was convened, no one had ever thought of doing away with any one of these four fundamentals of free government. The Constitution of 1818 of this State, carrying out the spirit of the Ordinance, provided for the apportionment of the state according to population. The Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 likewise provide, and such is the law today. But it has been nullified by reason of the fear of the representatives of "down-state," that in some way Chicago, if given its full representation, although it would not constitute a majority, would nevertheless inflict some injury upon it. Instead of the City of Chicago, with which I am most familiar, having infringed upon the political rights of that portion of the state outside of Cook County, the exact reverse is true. If an apportionment were to be made today according to the Constitution under which we live, Cook County would gain five senators and fifteen representatives, and "down-state" would lose the same number. If the state were apportioned as the Constitution provides on the subject of congressional districts, Cook County would gain three congressmen, and "down-state" would remain as it is. But this same condition existed in 1910, when to Illinois was apportioned two additional congressmen, both of which belonged in Cook County, but our legislators, refusing to apportion, provided for their election at large, whereupon our 'down-state' friends took one of ours, and generously gave us the other. The very Constitutional Convention which is now sitting has ten members from "down-state" to which they are not entitled under

the census of 1910, and Cook County has ten less than it is entitled to. And in the Supreme Court of this state, which fifty years ago was divided into substantially equal districts according to population, the Cook County district, consisting of five counties, now contains a hundred thousand more people than half the people of the state, yet it has only one-seventh of the Supreme Court.

So that our "down-state" friends in this state have no reason to complain that Cook County has ever had more than it was entitled to, politically speaking; in fact, quite the contrary. It is a very curious fact that should be noted here, that all the ills which you have heard and will hear of as flowing from representation on a population basis of the cities are purely suppositious. There is not now, and there never has been, an actual case where any city or county containing a city has dominated the state. And therefore no man can say from experience what the result of the condition would be.

The general argument of those who believe in limitation is that the city or county as a political unit will by reason of the unity of its action have much greater influence than its numbers would indicate. As before remarked, this is purely theoretical, and is based upon what I deem to be an absolutely false premise, namely, that a metropolitan city is likely to act as a unit. It never has, and if I felt that I had any of the attributes of a prophet I would say that it never will. Speaking of my own city, I know that it is cut in twain by political parties, and that it is again divided socially, religiously and racially into many factions; that in this city, with a population varying all the way from those who inhabit the scholastic regions about Northwestern University at Evanston to the foreign population of South Chicago, and from the purely mechanical districts surrounding the stockyards to the so-called "gold coast" of the north side, any talk of unity of purpose or ideals is idle. There is much greater solidarity in the rural districts of the state, where agriculture or those dependent upon agriculture constitute a vast majority. Every trade and every profession that the world knows is represented in a great city. Ought they not to be represented adequately in the making of the laws under which they themselves must live as well as the people who reside on farms? Can the restriction of the privileges of the citizen of a state because of his locality be justified any more than it could be if they were restricted, as it once was in New England, on account of his religion? Is it fair that the great industrial centers, which are the growing points of the country, should be partially disfranchised, or that the laboring man, though he be poor and not a property owner, be deprived of his full right of citizenship? It is claimed that the cities are the hot-beds of anarchy and socialism. Does any one think they will be less so if their rights are taken from them or restricted so that they can truthfully say that they are not governed by the people acting through their properly

constituted majority, but are the subjects of a favored class which constitute a "down-state" minority? In other words, have we progressed to the point in American democracy, or more strictly speaking, representative government, where we can embalm in a deathless document like a constitution the principle that the minority must rule, and that the majority must accept it for its own good? If this principle is to prevail, I insist that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States ought to be repealed, for that amendment contains this provision:

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied . . . or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced, etc."

If limiting the representation of a certain division of the state arbitrarily is not an abridgement of the right of the citizen to vote, I am unable to define what an abridgement would be.

Generally our friends who wish to limit the cities insist upon a limitation in both houses. They usually begin by claiming that they desire limitation for protection. But when offered a substantially guaranteed majority in one house, they insist upon a majority in both houses, from which it takes no shrewd logician to determine that it is not protection that is sought, but domination.

On principle I am opposed to any limitation, and insist that the only adequate way that the people can express their will is through representatives so elected that substantial equality will exist among the electors. But there is a widespread, although I believe groundless, fear of what might happen if a single county should have more people than the rest of the state. A single county which would pay under those conditions more than one-half the taxes of the state, and which might, as in the case of Cook County, pay four-fifths of the inheritance taxes of the state, would have, I think, a well-grounded fear that in the matter of its taxation it might not be treated any more fairly by a rural majority of a minority than it has been in the matter of its apportionment under the Constitution as it is. Of course, the old slogan that all men are created free and equal, which I believe was once an authority, and the further proposition that there is nothing more abhorrent than taxation without representation, must be put in the discard.

* * * *

There are innumerable other things that have to be taken into consideration in any scheme of apportionment under this or any other principle, but neither time nor the proprieties of the occasion would allow me to go into their further discussion. But as a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Illinois, not yet adjourned *sine die,* it

has been my good or ill fortune to be required to study this question with much care, and I am thoroughly convinced: First, that there must never be embodied in any organic law a provision which requires that the laws of the state shall be made by a minority of its people; second, that the feeling of prejudice and resentment against urban communities is much stronger than any feeling of like character by urban communities against rural communities; third, that there is really more likelihood of the combined agricultural interests of a state working injury to a city than there is of a city working injury to the agricultural interests; and fourth, that if these two seemingly—but needlessly—antagonistic elements cannot trust each other, under no circumstances should either one of them be allowed to dominate the state; and fifth, that no law should ever become operative unless some legislative body representative on equal terms of all the people has passed upon it favorably.

A NEW COUNTY JAIL

MYRA LOUISE PARSONS

There is no discussion as to whether Cook County needs a new jail —we all know the county does need it, but the question is what kind of a new jail is necessary. The Woman's City Club, while it endorses the campaign for a new jail, feels the question needs more study before it can make any recommendations. With this in view, the Cook County Affairs Committee, the Police Station and Jails Committee and Public Institutions Committee, as well as individual members of the Club, are interesting themselves in the question. Miss Edith Abbott in her pamphlet "The Real Jail Problem," published in 1915, brings out the most vital aspects of the question and points out the various benefits a new jail could bring, if properly studied before built.

The greatest question is what groups in the jail population can a new jail best serve. Most of the persons in the County Jail are not there because they are proven guilty of any crime, but because, not being able to provide bail, they are waiting for trial. The report of the Chicago Crime Commission showed that 90 per cent of the inmates during one year are not under sentence but awaiting trial. Until proven guilty, by the law, they are still innocent. The law's delays are long and the vast majority of these prisoners go free. Would it not be better to have a different type of building in which these people can await trial, separated from those who are convicted and serving sentence, or better still, a system of probation for the majority of those poor people awaiting trial, which would keep them out of jail.

"A County Jail," says Miss Abbott, "should be a place of detention only for the few persons who cannot safely be released pending trial." "A prisoner serving sentence need not be in the county jail, a farm colony provided by the County, would better serve the purpose with separate buildings for indoor work perhaps, to give the prisoner a chance for occupation and improvement.

The cell life makes jail birds and many a jail bird is the result of waiting for trial—guilty or innocent, the stigma of having been behind the bars is never removed. Its victim cannot succeed. A new jail, built with foresight and after intelligent survey of these questions, should reduce the jail population. If properly done, it will do so, if the question is not to be properly studied, why build a new jail?

The president of the Woman's City Club, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, has been appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County a member of the Sub-Committee on Sites, who will consider the problem of location for a new county jail.

The Woman's City Club has appointed a special committee to give further consideration to the subject. The members are Harriet E. Vittum, chairman, Jessie Binford, Mrs. G. W. Reinecke, and Mrs. Kenneth Rich.

LUNCHEON MEETING OF COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

At Morrison Hotel, Parlor B, Wednesday, January 4th, at one o'clock, to hear Amos Butler of Indianapolis, Ind., discuss "County Jails—What Are They and How Should They Be Built?"

Mr. Butler is secretary of the State Board of Charities of Indiana; former president of the American Prison Association, and now a member of the Executive Board. He is one of the best informed men on penal affairs in the country.

Luncheon, $1.00. Phone reservations to Miss Vittum, Monroe 1717.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM OF OUR CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MARIE HOFER JEROME

The present school laws of the State of Illinois order that the schools of our great city be administered through three departments, namely, the Education Department headed by the superintendent charged with the provision of teachers, curriculum, all activities in school building; the Department of Business Management, responsible for supplies, janitor service, engineers and certain physical conditions of school and yards, and third, the Department of Law.

There are 267 different schools for the 400,000 children. There is a staff of 200 teachers of physical education. This branch of the education of the Chicago children is conducted under two supervisors; Capt. F. L. Beals came into the service during the superintendency of Mr. Schoop and was later placed in charge of the Reserve Officers Training, as inaugurated during the war. For eleven years Capt. Beals was with the United States Army, having charge of an educational program for the War Department, both in this country and in South America. Later he was called to the Northwestern Military Academy as commandant. Mr. Henry Suder, formerly supervisor of all physical training in our schools, a man who in his earlier years was a trained turner and student of recreation as well, needs no introduction to the Chicago school children or their parents. The printed programs of these two divisions of physical education may be had at the School Board rooms.

The last legislature of the State of Illinois has passed a most generous appropriation for the use and development of the city schools, including $500,000 for public school playgrounds. During the last autumn, the Chicago Board of Education has taken charge of fifty-seven school and neighborhood playgrounds, which were for many years conducted by the Bureau of Playgrounds under the City Department of Public Works. A word of explanation here may be of interest to our members.

Some years ago the Chicago Playground Association made a survey of the public school play-yards or grounds, in order to ascertain whether suitable provision was being made in proportion to the number of children attending each school. An undeniable shortage of play space was found to be the universal rule as a result of the investigation. A ruling was made that in the purchase of new building sites this should be remedied. It was voted by the Board of Education that each elementary school was henceforth to be provided with no less than two acres of ground and high schools with five acres each.

Previous to this time there was an appropriation for indoor physical education and gymnasium training, but no budget was forthcoming for

these gradually acquired school playgrounds. However, there was functioning the municipal parks commission under the city council, and the school grounds were placed under that administration. In taking back fifty-seven of these grounds with 160 employes, the Board has rightly put them into the educational department, and the latter provided with temporary certificates become a part of the teaching staff of the city.

The citizens of Chicago who have made a study of the subject are many and alive to the continued interests of the new department. These rejoice to have the school and nearby yards come under the hands of the superintendent of schools and a part of the educational program of our children.

The principal of each school has the full responsibility of this program both inside the walls and on the grounds surrounding the building, the playground staff of his or her school as of the other teaching staff. Assistant Superintendent Hogge will have the responsibility of these new adjuncts to the schools, with Assistant Supervisor Delaport director of the activities.

The activities of the playgrounds will continue after school hours, Saturdays and Sunday afternoons, for the young children, and be open evenings for the young men and women and adults, under direction, and it is hoped with the far-reaching social policy, which will make them the instruments of profit and welfare in the lives of our people who pay splendidly, gallantly for these privileges, whether they reap any benefits or not. The time has past for any public playground in the City of Chicago to seem to belong to the board that administers it rather than to the people who pay the tax money for that administration.

In welcoming the new-old playgrounds to the public school administration, Superintendent of Schools Mortenson has made every effort to assure the public that his standard is in keeping with that of our citizens who are qualified to speak for the educational basis of recreation. He asserted at the town meeting held at the City Club on December 3, that the schools should care for all the educational needs of the children. He pointed out that the same administrative overhead expense would take care of these grounds at even greater expediency and economy than could a separate organization; also that the activities of the recreation program in conjunction with the school buildings and their gymnasiums and halls could go on in all kinds of weather and in all seasons. He stated that the school principals aimed to improve the service constantly, according to the need of the community, which called for ethical as well as physical training.

There is no doubt about the standing of a good school principal in the community and this assures a quality of service which can not be

guaranteed by "mere paripatetic supervision." Under civil service selection, it was possible to have temporary appointees in the service, these only too frequently being inefficient and yet guarded by political influence.

Superintendent Mortenson has repeatedly told groups of citizens that he hopes to see the number of the school playgrounds doubled in number during the coming year, and the administration of the same steadily improved in every direction, and our leading civic bodies have tendered both to him and to the Board their heartiest co-operation.

POINTS OF WEAKNESS IN SOME CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

W. P. LOVETT, Executive Secretary, Detroit Citizens' League;
Past President National Civic Secretaries' Association

(*Summary of remarks made at joint luncheon of the National Municipal League and National Association of Civic Secretaries, Chicago, November* 18, 1921.)

A foolish optimism may become a fatal weakness in any organization. We need the mustard plaster of criticism to bestir us to greater activity and efficiency. I often consider this definition: A reformer is a blind man in a dark closet looking for a hat which is not there. I also think of the optimist as one who is afraid to clean out the well for fear he will find a dead cat at the bottom. Out of an experience of many years in civic work, including long periods of contact with civic organizations as a newspaper man, I am willing to assume the role of critic and hold up before you a mirror in which you and I together may see ourselves from the critical angle. I would name the following as some reasons for weakness in some civic organizations:

The temporary character of reform movements due to a lack of patience among citizens supporting these movements. Good citizens too often are good for nothing. They are like a cipher with the rim rubbed off. Civic programs too frequently consist of flood tides of enthusiasm followed by the ebb tide of lethargy. Good citizens inspired chiefly by idealism must combat bad citizens who have continuous selfish interests to serve.

Weaknesses in leadership, particularly in the political field. Too many voters' leagues do not appreciate before organization that the right kind of direction is the chief essential necessary after getting a clear definition of the objective in view. It is necessary to have not only thorough organization, but definite knowledge of the psychology of the public mind and of the many pitfalls in the political field. It is particularly unfortunate when the impression gets out that the so-called reformer is enjoying himself in the game because of what he gets out of it. The

social butterfly who goes slumming is frequently classed by our enemies with the "limelight-chasers" and "parlor reformers" who are strong on criticism but utterly lacking on a real constructive program. These are not my criticisms, but are made by outsiders who do not believe in this kind of work.

One penalty of success is the overconfidence and conceit which easily develops in civic leaders after several successive victories have been achieved. In the political field, degeneracy sets in, and we become guilty of factionalism, jobs and deals, like the ward politicians, rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies. When a civic group reaches this stage of development, it is just on the eve of dissolution. The answer is, keep your head. Be modest as well as aggressive and enthusiastic, and seek at all times to serve all the people rather than any particular faction. By all means we must deny by our deeds the charge that we are seeking public or political preferment for financial reward.

Too often the civic institution becomes self-centered, loses the forward look and drifts into the attitude of seeking to preserve itself for its own sake rather than to serve the community. Whatever we do we must be continually looking into the future and pressing on to the goal of greater things for the people whom we serve, discarding any selfish interest which we have in the preservation and prosperity of our own organization. When a civic organization gets into a rut and has no vital program for the present or future, it should disband, go out of business, and give room for some other live organization to get into the field and serve the people.

The above criticisms may be true or false in individual cases. They may be the false charges made by our enemies in order to discredit the work. Whether true or false in any instance, we may as well admit that this view generally taken by our critics is wholesome for us to consider in the interests of efficiency.

THE NEW CITY WASTE COMMISSION

As an endorsement of the new City Waste Commission, the Woman's City Club has sent the following letter:

Mr. Charles S. Eaton, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Eaton—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club on December 19th, a resolution was unanimously passed that a letter be sent you heartily indorsing your program for the creation of a new City Waste Commission (as outlined in the Journal of Proceedings of the City Council of December 7th) and suggesting that the plan of 1914 Waste Commission be the basis for the work of the new Commission.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Mrs. William Dow Harvey,

Corresponding Secretary.

The new committee is to be composed of six members from the Committee of Finance and six members of the Committee on Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation of the City Council, the Commissioners of Public Works, the Commissioners of Health and the Mayor and, in addition, one representative from each of the following civic organizations:

The Chicago Association of Commerce
Western Society of Engineers
City Club of Chicago
Woman's City Club of Chicago
Chicago Woman's Club.

The new committee is to begin at once a comprehensive investigation of the problem of the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, street dirt, etc., in the hope of securing improved and economical service in this matter. The investigation will include a study of the motorizing of the equipment necessary and better methods for the transportation of city wastes and further improvement in the manufacture and sale of the by-products as well as recommendations for the location and acquirement of sites for loading stations and dumps for ashes.

ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

In order to facilitate the business of the Club, the chairman of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer respectfully ask members to look at their membership cards and note date of next payment of dues. You thus save the office the expense and work of sending out due notices. Are you among those who have received one or two or possibly THREE NOTICES that your dues are payable? Will you not co-operate and reduce expense and burden for the Club?

No club accepts resignations of members except of those in good standing. This means members whose dues are paid to date.

Must we adopt the policy of posting on the bulletin board, as they do in many other clubs, the names of delinquent members?

Help up to start the New Year with a list of paid-up members.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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EDITORIALS

The Woman's City Club Bulletin serves widely separated interests.

The October issue, which contained Mrs. Bowen's article on the "Police Woman's Job," is out of print. Especial requests for this number came from such sources as the Civil Service Commission of Philadelphia; Commission of Publicity and Efficiency, Toledo, Ohio; University of Wisconsin; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; Carleton College Library, Northfield, Minn.; Boston University, and the Public Library of Toronto, Canada.

Wednesday Evening Citizenship Class

In Mrs. Bemis' absence during January, the Wednesday Evening Citizenship Class will be conducted by Mrs. Langworthy.

There will be the usual half hour of Parliamentary Law practice, after which Mrs. Langworthy will read a short play on some civic subject. The play selected for January 4th is Mary MacMillan's "Honey," based upon the Child Labor question in the South. Everyone interested is welcome.

Club Policies

The Directors of the Woman's City Club at their meeting on Monday, December 19th, resolved to urge upon the judges of the Circuit Court the appointment of a woman as a member of the South Park Board, it being the consensus of opinion that women were well qualified to serve on park boards. The Club also indorsed women running as County Commissioners for both city and county. The Board finding that there had been a resignation from Advisory Committee of the Forest Preserve Board, moved that a letter be sent to the secretary of that board urging the appointment of a woman to fill the vacancy. It was also resolved that the same action be taken regarding the appointment of a woman on the committee in charge of Zoological Gardens.

What to Do With Back-Door Beggars

The social agencies of Chicago have issued a leaflet containing information for the housekeeper. Copies can be obtained from the United Charities of Chicago, 168 North Michigan Avenue.

Chicago's social agencies are equipped to provide for every destitute man, woman or child. The leaflet will tell you what to do.

Several requests have been received from the pupils in Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham's Parliamentary Law Class for a second course in parliamentary law. The course can only be made possible by a registration of at least twenty persons for the full course, $2.00 for ten lessons. If you wish to join this class please register at the Club office as soon as possible.

A Drive for 10,000 Members

The Woman's City Club will undertake a Membership Drive beginning January 18th and ending February 20th.

The Drive Committee will consist of the officers, chairmen of committees and ward and suburban branch chairmen, membership committee and representatives from business and professional groups. The names of the present members (approximately 4,500) will be divided among this committee, giving each approximately fifty names, which will comprise a sub-committee. Each chairman will urge upon every member of her sub-committee to secure at least one member.

If by means of this drive the membership of the Club can be doubled, the raising of the dues may be postponed indefinitely. If this quota of 10,000 is not reached, the raising of the dues is unavoidable.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Food and Markets

MRS. JOHN S. BROWN, Chairman

For the immediate future, this committee is to begin a study of the existing laws and ordinances regarding foods, in accordance with the recommendation of the Food Demand and Supply Committee of the League of Women Voters.

The Textile exhibit is being altered in some respects. It was shown at the Women's Club of Lombard on November 29th and speaker furnished. The committee has visited the Randolph and Maxwell Street Markets and is preparing some suggestions to the City Food and Markets Committee on methods of keeping the dried fruits, cereals and flour, and sugars, covered and protected from the dampness and dirt of the streets in the Maxwell Market. They are now exposed to everything that a dirty awning extending over the sidewalk cannot protect them from. Flour and cereals deteriorate and the sugars accumulate weight as well as dirt.

The committee is co-operating with the Chicago Women's Club, Housewives' League, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and Illinois Home Economics Association in the Third Annual Conference on Household Management to be held on January 9th in Recital Hall. The meetings of the City Committee on Food and Markets have been attended by a member of this committee, and it is in relation to the discussions there that this committee has been visiting the municipal markets.

The Committee on Food and Markets will hold its January meeting at one o'clock Monday, January 9th, in the room at the northeast corner of the Chicago Woman's Club rooms on the ninth floor, Fine Arts Bldg. It will consider recommendations relating to the Maxwell Street Market. The meeting is held there for the purpose of giving the committee an opportunity of attending the Household Management Conference.

Public Library Committee

HELENE L. DICKEY, Chairman

An open meeting will be held on regular Club day, January 9th, at 2:00 P. M. The librarians of all the large libraries and some of the smaller ones will tell of their special lines of work and how they cooperate with other libraries. This will be an opportunity for club members to meet and know our librarians. The committee urges a large attendance.

SPECIAL CLUB MEETING

Woman's City Club

Wednesday Evening, January 18, 1922

6:30 p. m.

85 cent Buffet Supper

7:30 p. m.

ALLEN D. ALBERT

—ON—

"Building for Strength"

Mr. Albert is a man who is known all over the country for his studies of cities and his recommendations for their betterment. He has made exhaustive investigations along these lines and his advice is universally sought. Mr. Albert is a speaker of great power and his patriotic addresses during the war gave inspiration to thousands.

Other speakers will be Agnes Nestor, President of the Woman's Trade Union League, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, and Mrs William S. Hefferan.

Telephone supper reservations to Mrs. Maud R. Turlay, Woman's City Club. If you cannot come to supper, come later.

Committee on Cook County Affairs

HARRIET E. VITTUM, Chairman

Members of the Woman's City Club interested in the County's investments will also be interested in the exhibit of pictures now being offered by the Chicago Society of Artists and the Forest Preserve District.

There are thirty paintings by Chicago artists showing many of the most beautiful spots in the Forest Preserves. Some are winter scenes, some are summer scenes, some show bits of beautiful forest, some the Skokie marsh, others crab apple groves and the variety of scene is measured only by the number of pictures.

The pictures hang now in the Art Institute.

Recommendations as to the policy of the Club toward plans for a new County Jail will be found on page 11.

Committee on Health and Child Welfare

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, Chairman

The committee arranged the program for the Club meeting December 12th.

At this time, Dr. Caroline Hedger spoke on "New Standards for Child Health," and Mr. Herman J. Norton of Rochester spoke on "Physical Education in Its Relation to a Program for Child Health in the Schools."

Mr. Norton is head of the Department of Health Education of the Rochester, N. Y., Public Schools, and has been well known as a physical educator for some years. The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund brought Mr. Norton to Chicago for this meeting.

The attendance was about 75 or 80 and the interest seemed keen in the program presented.

Committee on the Sanitary District

MRS. RUSSELL H. OPDYKE, Chairman

The committee held its regular monthly meeting December 3rd. Wm. F. Mulvihill, Chief Attorney of the Sanitary District, spoke on the bill now before the United States Congress, which is designed to settle the water diversion controversy and give the District the right to take ten thousand cubic feet per second from the lake when necessary.

The next meeting will be January 7th. The new developments in the Board of Trustees of the District will be discussed.

Our committee has been represented regularly at the meetings of the Board and Committee of the Sanitary District Trustees.

Committee on Education

MRS. DUANE T. McNABB, Chairman

The Stirling-Towner Bill has been attacked during the last week very vigorously by the Chicago Civic Federation and the Association of Commerce. Members of the Woman's City Club will remember that this is the bill before the Congress of the United States which provides for federal aid in the states in educational matters and for a federal department of education with a representative in the cabinet.

Committee on Civil Service

MRS. MURRY NELSON, Chairman

The Civil Service Committee would like to say that it favors women candidates for offices of the federal, state, county and city government.

The committee recommends to the Board that the Club stand for the regulation under the Merit System of the Civil Service of Cook County. Bills to this effect have

been sent to the Senate from time to time, but have not passed. Employes of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium only are classified. The management there found the Merit System the best method, so, the institution being already classified, that bill was allowed to pass. Senate Bill 236 would classify 700 positions of the Sanitary District; Bill 239 would classify 2,500 exempt positions of the County; in all, 3,200 positions. A large proportion of these positions are party spoils. The employes holding these places are turned out with every change of administration and new encumbrants put in as a reward for party services, with very little regard paid to their ability to perform their duty to their employer, the tax-paying public.

Committee on House Library

RUTH G. NICHOLS, Chairman

On Saturday afternoon, December 10th, a delightful library tea was held in the club rooms with about thirty women present. The review of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" and "The Mirrors of Washington," by Mrs. Carl Roden, wife of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library was greatly enjoyed and evoked animated discussion. The program also included a talk by Miss Mary Watson on the Dante Exhibit at the Newberry Library.

The committee takes great pleasure in announcing two events for January. The usual afternoon Library Hour will be held on Thursday, January 26th in the club rooms at four o'clock. Tea will be served under the new plan announced by the House Committee, of charging ten cents per cup.

Hereafter the afternoon Library Hour will be held regularly on the fourth Thursday of every month at four o'clock.

On January 20th, the first evening Library Hour will occur at eight o'clock in the club rooms. The topic is "The So-Called Human Race," a review of recent biography and history. The reviews will be given by speakers from some of the libraries of the city. It is planned to continue these evening Library Hours on the third Friday of each month at eight o'clock in the club rooms, if this first evening venture proves a success. As Mr. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is co-operating generously with the House Library Committee in arranging these meetings, we are assured of splendid programs, and we fell certain that they will receive the cordial support of the Club members. The programs will be general and friends as well as Club members are invited.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club, Monday, December 19th, a motion was passed that Miss Genevieve Corkell be awarded the wrist watch which was offered as a prize in the membership contest held this fall and which closed December 15th. This was in accordance with Mrs. Hefferan's announcement that Miss Corkell had obtained the larg-

Oil Up Your Mind!

What happens to your automobile if you don't give it enough oil?

Or to a bicycle, or a sewing-machine, or any other piece of machinery?

Well, now, is your mind so different from a machine, in some ways?

If your brain-cogs grind, if your mental motor knocks or wheezes, or back-fires, or what-nots,

It's safe to bet a little lubrication wouldn't do it any harm.

Try books.

You'll find your cerebral machinery running smoother.

BUT THEY MUST BE GOOD BOOKS.

The best service station is The Book Page of The Daily News.

Every Wednesday.

est number of new members during the contest. The watch will be presented at the Membership Committee round-table luncheon January 3rd, at 12:15 noon.

This Announcement Will Interest You

Watch for details and full program for the Second Annual School of Citizenship to be conducted in Chicago under the auspices of the Illinois League of Women Voters, beginning the last week of January and continuing through the first week of February. Many well-known authorities on the history and structure of government will contribute to the program and especial attention will be given to the study of the relation of the courts to every-day life. Fuller information in regard to this school may be obtained at the office of the League of Women Voters, Room 207 Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan Avenue.

WARD ITEMS

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Chairman

On January 27th, members of the Second Ward Branch will have a semi-social meeting. Refreshments will be served. Mrs. Walter F. Dodd will lecture at 3 p. m. on "How Shall We Be Represented in the State Legislature?"

Third Ward

MRS. EDW. MURFEY, Chairman

On January 19th at 2:30 the branch will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. M. Potter, 4457 Berkley Avenue. Mrs. Samuel Slade will address the meeting on "The Need of a Civil Service Clause in Our New Constitution."

Fifth Ward

MRS. J. T. KELLY, Chairman

The Fifth Ward organized in December, with 45 present. The officers elected were:

Vice-Chairman — Mrs. Hector Grouillet;

Secretary—Mrs. John Gasey;

Treasurer—Mrs. James Lynch;

and two members of the Executive Committee—Miss Ethel Beers and Miss Angela Cylkowski. Owing to the fact that the McKinley Field House cannot be had on the second Fridays, the meetings will be held on the third Friday of each month at 8 p. m. On January 20, Mrs. Fetherston will lecture, with slides, on "Your Child and Mine."

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

Realizing the importance of our members understanding the limitation imposed upon us by the Constitutional Convention in both houses of the General Assembly, we have asked Mrs. Irwin McDowell to talk to us upon this matter in addition to our regular program. Members are strongly urged to come early that we may begin promptly. Miss Laura Belle Stephen will talk to us on the need of protective work in our parks.

Seventh Ward League

MRS. W. F. ROBERTS, Chairman

On January 4th, at 2:30 p. m., Alderman Guy Guernsey will address the meeting on "Here and

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for Nurses
509 S. Honore Street
Chicago, Ill.

Now." On January 18th, at 2:30, Rev. Charles W. Gilkey will talk on "Impressions During Six Months in Europe."

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. W. F. SHAND, Chairman

On Wednesday, January 12th, the Thirteenth Ward members will meet at the home of the chairman, 2735 Monroe Street, at 2:30 p. m. Miss Montegriffo will talk on "How Shall We Be Represented in our State Legislature?" This is a postponed meeting. Our February meeting will be a trip to some place of interest.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ DEACH, Chairman

The January meeting will be semi-social. Tea will be served. At 8 p. m. Mrs. Walter F. Dodd will present the matter of our representation in the state legislature. Meeting at 104 S. Ashland Avenue.

Twenty-first Ward

The Twenty-first Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club will hold its next meeting on Tuesday, January 10, 1922, at 4 p. m., at the home of Mrs. George S. Payson, 1254 North State Street. The speaker of the afternoon will be Mr. Thomas D. Eliot of the Department of Economics of the Northwestern University and his subject is "The Reconstruction of Reconstruction."

Twenty-third Ward

MRS. WM. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

The January meeting will be held on Friday the 20th, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of the chairman, 455 Barry Avenue. Watch the daily papers for the program.

Twenty-eighth Ward

MISS GERTRUDE DURKIN, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-eighth Ward Branch will be held at the home of Mrs. J. K. Golden, 2838 North Avenue. This will be a semi-social meeting. Music and tea. Miss Montegriffo will address the meeting on "How Ward Branches Make for Civic Betterment."

Homewood Branch

MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

Our next meeting will be held on January 6th at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Menmesheimer. Mr. Charles Ball, Chicago's Chief Sanitary Inspector, will talk on "Housing and Zoning for the Small Town."

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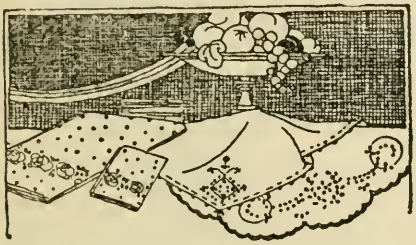

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Lake Forest 56

Bulletin
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...1725 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill.
Evanston 334

House Committee
Mrs. George R. Dean.....
Superior 3104.....25 E. Walton Pl.

House Library
Miss Ruth G. Nichols.....
.....6925 N. Ashland Ave.

Membership
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Program
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
.....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Social
Mrs. Frederick T. West.....
Superior 1282....68 E. Division St.

Americanization
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations
Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.....
.....6512 Kenwood Ave.
Hyde Park 5640

Municipal Citizenship
Miss S. Grace Nicholes.....
Wentworth 1169....6710 S. May St.

Public Health and Child Welfare
Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.....
Supr. 9430.....848 N. Dearborn St.

City Finance
Mrs. H. N. Rose....243 N. Pine Ave.
Austin 1995

City Welfare Exhibit
Mrs. William S. Monroe.....
.....64 East Elm St.
Superior 4609.

Civil Service
Mrs. Murry Nelson..48 E. Schiller St.
Superior 7856

Clean Air and Fuel Conservation
Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff.....
.....6018 Stony Island Ave.
Hyde Park 267

Clean City
Mrs. Allen Elrod..4852 Pensacola Ave.
Kildare 6437.

State Constitution
Miss Jeanette Bates. 118 N. LaSalle St.
Franklin 5618

Cook County Affairs
Miss Harriet E. Vittum.....
Monroe 1717.....1400 Augusta St.

Education
Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.....
Newcastle 752.....5791 Circle Ave.

Food and Markets
Mrs. John S. Brown..5940 W. Erie St.
Austin 5118

Housing and Zoning
Miss Madge Headley..6565 Yale Ave.
Wentworth 8848

Legislative
Mrs. John T. Mason.....Aurora, Ill.
Aurora 30

Police, Police Stations and Jails
Miss Jessie Binford.816 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 5111

Public Institutions
Mrs. George W. Reinecke.....
Mdwy. 7104.....6826 Cornell Ave.

Public Libraries
Miss Helene Dickey..Windemere Hotel
Blackstone 100.

Race Relations
Miss Mary E. McDowell.....
Yards 596.....4630 Gross Ave.

Recreation
Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome.....
Fairfax 2627...6427 Greenwood Ave.

Sanitary District
Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke.....
.....902 Oakwood Blvd.
Oakland 1843.

Social Hygiene
Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.....
Monroe 70.....800 S. Halsted St.

Tuesday Citizenship Class
Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.....
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Jan. 1, 1922—"Truth, the Daughter of Time": A New Year's Meditation.

Jan. 8—Theodore Roosevelt, American: A Memorial Tribute.

Jan. 15—Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" and the Paradox of Monarchy in Britain.

Jan. 22—"Can Unemployment Be Permanently Cured?"

Jan. 29—Professor David Saville Muzzey. Subject to be announced.

All seats free. Members of the Woman's City Club cordially invited.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR JANUARY

Tuesday, January 3.
10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Standing Committees. No Citizenship Classes today.
2:30 P. M.—Austin Branch (Thirty-third Ward).

Wednesday, January 4.
12:00 M.—Seventh Ward League Luncheon.
12:15 P. M.—Membership Committee Round Table Luncheon. Presentation of Membership Contest prize.
7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Instructor.

Thursday, January 5.
12:30 P. M.—Health and Child Welfare Committee Luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Twenty-third Ward Branch.

Friday, January 6.
2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch.
2:30 P. M.—Twenty-seventh Ward Branch.
2:30 P. M.—Homewood Branch.

Saturday, January 7.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District.

Monday, January 9.
11:00 A. M.—Committee on Recreation.
1:00 P. M.—Committee on Food and Markets, in Chicago Woman's Club rooms, 410 S. Michigan Avenue.
2:00 P. M.—**Regular monthly Club meeting under auspices of Public Libraries Committee. Speakers: Carl B. Roden, Librarian, Chicago Public Library; Clement W. Andrews, Librarian, John Crerar Library; George B. Utley, Librarian, Newberry Library; Frederick Rex, Librarian, Municipal Reference Library; Miss C. McIlvaine, Librarian, Chicago Historical Library; Miss Sarah L. Mitchell, Librarian, Ryerson Library, Art Institute.**

Tuesday, January 10.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. Program under auspices of Committee on Waste Disposal. "The City Plan for Refuse Disposal," Samuel Greeley, Sanitary Engineer. Mr. W. J. Galligan of the Bureau of Streets and Alleys will also speak.
2:00 P. M.—Housing and Zoning Committee business meeting
4:00 P. M.—Twenty-first Ward Branch.

Wednesday, January 11.
11:00 A. M.—Committee on Public Institutions.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.
12:00 M.—Luncheon for Ward and Branch Chairmen.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.
7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Instructor.

Thursday, January 12.
10:00 A. M.—Sixth Ward Branch.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.
12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Thirteenth Ward Branch
8:15 P. M.—Eighteenth Ward Branch

Saturday, January 14.
1:00 P. M.—Town Meeting at City Club, 315 Plymouth Court. "Disposal of City Waste." Speakers: Miss Mary McDowell and Samuel Greeley. Free discussion from the floor. For convenience of those who wish it, luncheon will be served until the opening of the meeting.

(Continued on page 32)

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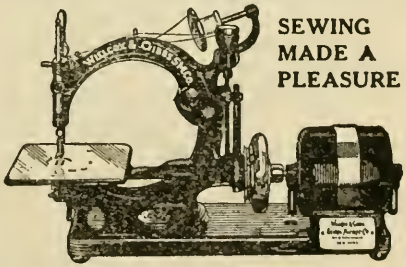

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR JANUARY—Continued

Monday, January 16.
10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Civic Committees.

Tuesday, January 17.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. Program under auspices of Committee on Clean City.

Wednesday, January 18.
12:00 M.—Seventh Ward League Luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Park Ridge Branch.
6:30 P. M.—**Buffet Supper for leaders of Membership Drive, which includes Board of Directors, Ward and Branch Chairmen, Chairmen of Civic Committees, Membership Committee and leaders for business and professional groups. Supper reservations must be made not later than Tuesday, January 17th. Speaker, Allen D. Albert.**
7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Instructor.

Thursday, January 19.
2:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.
2:30 P. M.—Joint Americanization Committee. "The Foreign Woman and the Vote." Speakers: Mary McDowell and Harriet E. Vittum.

Friday, January 20.
2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Mont Clare) Branch.
8:00 P. M.—Book review evening. "The So-Called Human Race." A review of recent biography and history. Speaker: Carl Roden, Librarian, Chicago Public Library.
8:00 P. M.—Fifth Ward Branch.

Saturday, January 21.
12:00 M.—Education Committee Luncheon.
3 to 5 P. M.—**Reception to new members. Music and monologues. Every new member is requested to be present.**

Monday, January 23.
8:00 P. M.—Regular monthly Club meeting under auspices of Committee on Cook County Affairs. "How Cook County Spends Your Tax Money," i. e., appropriations for Juvenile Court, County Hospital, Oak Forest and other departments of county service.

Tuesday, January 24.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. Program under auspices of Committee on Public Institutions. Mrs. Ira Couch Wood will discuss County Institutions.

Wednesday, January 25.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.
7:00 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Instructor.

Thursday, January 26.
12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Luncheon.
4:00 P. M.—Library Tea. Tea 10 cents per person.

Friday, January 27.
12:00 M.—Committee on House Library, Round Table luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Second Ward Branch.

Monday, January 30.
5:30-7 P. M.—Civil Service Committee Buffet Supper, 85 cents. Joint meeting with Chicago Woman's Club, Illinois League of Women Voters and Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Julia Lathrop, formerly head of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., under the Merit System, will speak on Civil Service. Supper reservations must be made not later than Saturday morning, January 28th.

Tuesday, January 31.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Finished Product of Our Public Schools." Speaker, Mrs. L. M. Fetherston.

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X FEBRUARY, 1922 Number 10

Building for Strength

The Woman's City Club

WITH

10,000 MEMBERS
will be heard when they make suggestions and requests to City officials.

10,000 MEMBERS
will produce an informed public opinion on civic issues and policies, throughout the city wards and the Cook County towns.

10,000 MEMBERS
will spread knowledge on civic subjects obtainable through the Club's lectures, classes and committees.

10,000 MEMBERS
will give the BULLETIN a wider circle of readers.

10,000 MEMBERS
will keep the Club dues within the reach of all.

You have had a letter—asking your co-operation in the MEMBERSIP DRIVE.

DO YOUR PART!

BUILDING FOR STRENGTH

Excerpts from the Speech of ALLEN D. ALBERT given Wednesday, Jan. 18

The Chicago Woman's City Club is entitled to 10,000 members for three main reasons—

As the best means of educating Chicago woman voters.

As the best means of bringing together its workwomen and its "home" women.

As the best means of keeping intimate the woman voters who continue their homes in Chicago with those Chicago women who have gone beyond the city limits to make homes in the suburbs.

A study of the change in woman's responsibilities these past 30 years has ended in the binding up of the woman strength of Chicago in such organizations for the good of the child reared in Chicago.

The old attitude toward women he illustrated with stories that put woman in the position of a man's chattel. The new attitude he defined in terms of the education of American children.

In 30 years the women of America have come to be better educated than the men. There are more of them in the grades; more in the high schools; and now there are coming to be more in the colleges. The sum of the women in the high schools and colleges this year, it is believed, will exceed the number of men.

Their education does not reach, however, to issues that must be settled at the polls. There is at present no comprehensive system of education that does reach to such issues. Voters read the newspapers by headlines; and if they read the entire text the readers would not often be really educated in political issues.

The understanding of such matters requires a continuing study, such as that presented in the Bulletin of the Woman's City Club. The maintenance of that Bulletin alone constitutes an educational factor of great practical value to the causes of good government in Illinois.

It is axiomatic that billboard legends and headlines must be brief. In recent city-manager campaigns in Indiana the legends seemed to run about 8 or 10 words. Ingenuity could make up effective slogans for a bad cause as easily as for a good one. Only one town in the state voted "Yes."

The educational processes represented in a good bulletin, good speeches, good committee work, require months on months, not mere billboard spashes; fair-minded, ample statements, not newspaper headlines; a kind of honesty of statement not to be found in partisan political meetings. The Chicago Woman's City Club is primarily of value because it provides such education for the women of Chicago.

You do not measure the influence of such a body by the fact that it is to have 10,000 members. Those 10,000 are a powerful group. But their power does not end with their own votes.

Most of them represent families, including one, or more than one, of other voters. The education obtained here is continued over dinner tables, in informal social groups, in talks with children, in giving tone to the quiet tide of opinion that governs in a democracy. These 10,000 are a million in influence.

Each group in such a club has something of the rarest value to give the others. Leadership seems more likely to come from workwomen than from "home" women. It is remarkable how quickly in any general conference of women those who come from desks and shops are likely to guide the others.

"Home women" have much to give, but much, likewise, to gain in conference with their work-sisters. Here is a field in which only a city club can serve, for only such a club is within reach of the workwoman's desk or shop.

"It is my observation that the 'home' women seek out such a club in much the proportion that the workwomen support it. If many of the latter come, many of the former will come also.

"The workwoman is in reality the 'key man.' "

A larger field of service for such a club as the Woman's City Club is provided by certain changes now in progress in our city organization. With the automobile, a steadily increasing number of our more well-to-do families are removing beyond the city limits. We have seen how employment turned the human tide to the shadow of the factory. It is now to be observed how newer means of transportation are turning a most desirable element of city life away from the settled districts.

These families are politically no longer a part of the city. Their going is an almost vital matter. In Philadelphia, for example, it constitutes a factor of first importance in explaining the hold of corrupt political machines. In every city, certainly here in Chicago, it is a political loss of high importance.

Yet these families continue to be interested in Chicago. The city is the source of their incomes, very largely if not altogether. Its politics affects those incomes. Its welfare is their welfare.

Such an intimacy is served practically and productively by maintaining the old human intimacies and more. The new separation is greater than the old. The good of the city requires that the old separation shall steadily disappear.

This club for women has such a purpose. When, therefore, it brings together the citizens who have removed their homes beyond Chicago's political boundaries and those whose homes are within such political boundaries it has prospect of achieving more of permanent good than mere sociability—for the member, for the club, for the city.

"Why should anyone go at a task like this in such a spirit?" asked Mr. Albert in conclusion. "For the causes I have outlined? Not so much for them, as goals in themselves, as for the larger thing that underlies them all.

"City building is not man building or woman building. We have

come more and more to see that city building is the building of the child. Good citizenship is citizenship that protects the child. And the child needs most to be protected in his new right of progress toward equality of opportunity.

"That means a world of change. The child must first be born right. Then come education, health, recreation and spiritual environment, with all that those causes include. These are not to be had of an indolent population. They are the fruit of the self-sacrifice and generous striving of the most active and enlightened of people. This club is a great dynamo of such active and enlightened citizenship. In its vision the American child of today justifies all the effort put forth in his name."

THE VOLSTEAD ACT AND THE CITY COUNCIL

MRS. H. N. ROSE, Chairman Finance Committee, Woman's City Club

Chicago has grown accustomed to municipal campaigns featuring national issues, but the spectacle of the City Council passing judgment upon a section of the Federal Constitution is, in the language of Friend Perlmutter, "something different again." At three successive meetings of that august body city business was sidetracked while the aldermen engaged for two or three hours in noisy discussion of resolutions bearing upon the 18th amendment. The first of these, introduced December 28, characterizes the amendment as "most comprehensive, drastic and summary"; declares that "the general public is opposed to existing prohibition laws," and that they should be modified by Congress and the Illinois Legislature, each acting within its own jurisdiction.

January 3, the City Clerk was ordered to transmit a copy of the resolution adopted at the previous meeting to the municipal authorities of all cities and towns in the United States having a population of 25,000 or more, together with the request that the governing body of each such city or town take action in accord with the resolution.

January 11, a resolution appealing to Congress for the repeal of the Volstead Act was adopted as a substitute for a resolution calling upon the aldermen to uphold, as their oath of office requires they shall do, the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois.

Significance of the Council's action lies, not in the matter involved, but in the practical unanimity with which the aldermen lent themselves (and taxpayers' money) to a propaganda for the spread of which organized societies provide legitimate channels. Gentlemen of the finance committee, whose special charge it is to conserve the city's funds, voted 2 to 1 for the transmission order. It would be interesting to know just how much this little episode cost the city in printing and postage.

Not welcome but inevitable is another bond issue for public improvements, as the finance committee discovered in working upon the 1922 budget. There is what the Mayor calls "an overdraft upon the corporate fund" for $750,000, money transferred by order of the Council to various public improvements, whose appropriations were exhausted, with the express provision that they were to be repaid from bond issues. Plans for replacement and extensions of the lighting system call for an expenditure of $15,000,000. The department of public works asks for $10,500,000 to build new bridges and the program of water extensions entered upon last year will require $9,000,000 to complete. The last item is not figured in possible bond issues, as it is taken care of by the sale of water certificates, but it does affect the debt incurring power of the city.

The constitutional limit of the city's indebtedness is, at the present time, approached with the narrow margin of $1,394,008, but $14,000,000 of bonds authorized have never been put upon the market, and in the opinion of the city's law department, this amount should not be reckoned as part of the city's debt.

Recognizing that with the great increase in tax rates the present is an unpropitious time to propose a heavy bond issue, the finance committee has ordered a sub-committee to determine the minimum amount that will care for projects already begun that would deteriorate if work upon them were discontinued as well as for the most imperative extensions and replacements. Upon invitation of its chairman, Alderman Woodhull, representatives of civic organizations met with the sub-committee the afternoon of December 27th and heard the City Engineer and the City Electrician outline their respective programs together with estimates of cost as given above. When the City Plan Commission has had time to examine the estimates and is ready to make suggestions as to the smallest amount that can be asked for and how it should be distributed, Alderman Woodhull proposes to call the conference in an all-day session, the forenoon to be spent in discussion and the afternoon in actual inspection of the improvements to be effected.

After many weeks of labor the budget was unanimously passed by the finance committee in the early hours of January 20th. It carries an appropriation of $38,178,562 for corporate purposes, an excess of $1,247,000 over the revenue. By some ingenious process of reasoning or through cheerful optimism, members of the committee hold that the city' expenditures will fall short of the total appropriation by $1,189,000. Only two others, Aldermen Steffen and Woodhull, voted with Chairman Richert against appropriating the imaginary "salvage."

AMERICAN COUNTY JAILS

AMOS BUTLER, Secretary Indiana State Board of Charities

Few people go to jail except those who have to. The county jail is an institution that is not of recent origin—it is hoary-headed. This is a land of free schools. If there is any one thing above all else in the way of institutions in America of which we like to boast, it is our free school system. The county jail is a free school. It is a school that is maintained by the taxpayers for the purpose of educating those who go there—and there are all sorts of people who go there—and they are educated in various criminal ways by the very best teachers. That is the free school that we put at the command of our jail citizens. We know little about its extent, we know little about its operations, we know little about its results in the main; but when you realize that there are in the various county jails (local prisons, we will call them) of this country, in round numbers, a million, seven thousand persons a year, most of whom are never found guilty (someone has estimated that 60 per cent of all the people who go to jail are not convicted), it is a tremendous problem. The county jail is the primary institution for correctional purposes. Out of the county jail have come all the other forms of prisons that exist; and through the county jail pass all the persons who are to people all these forms of prisons.

We have to think of those who come into the county jail as being of three different classes. As I have intimated, they are not all convicts. The convict is one who is convicted of his crime. Neither are they all criminals. But they are all prisoners, so I think we have to distinguish between them. Not all who go to jail are guilty of the offenses with which they are charged—few persons are.

Our jails are generally the spoil of partisan politics. They are operated in most states under a fee system, and the greater the number of prisoners and the less the amount of food fed, the greater the profit to the jailer. Now I am not saying that all jailers, or even many jailers, would do that; but it is a temptation that is put in the way of the person who can be reached in that way to profit by it.

The first investigation of our American jails came by a Committee of the Legislature in New York in 1867. In one of his reports Dr. Barrows states that the commission described the jails of New York as a disgrace to the counties and to the state. The American Prison Association, at its first meeting in 1870, paid its respects to the county jails. And at the International Prison Congress in 1910, Dr. Borel, delegate from Switzerland, read from a report of one of their commissions in which they referred to the treatment of the misdemeanant and recommended the establishment of an agricultural prison for misdemeanant prisoners. I take it that the words never germinated, the thought never took root.

In 1821 (that is before some of us were born) Sidney Smith, in describing the average county jail in England, says:

"There are in every county in England public schools maintained at the expense of the county for the encouragement of profligacy and vice, and for providing a proper succession of housebreakers, burglars and thieves. They are schools conducted, too, without the smallest degree of partiality or favor, there being no man, however mean his birth or obscure his station, who may not easily procure admission to them. The moment any young person evinces the slightest propensity for these pursuits he is provided with food, clothing and lodging and put to his studies under the most accomplished thieves and cut-throats the country can supply. There is not, to be sure, a formal encouragement through a series of lectures after the manner of our universities; but the petty, larcenous stripling, being left destitute of every species of employment and locked up with accomplished villains as idle as himself, listens to their pleasant narratives of successful crimes and pants for the hour of freedom that he may begin the same bold and interesting career. This is a perfectly true picture of the prison establishments in many counties in England and was so, till very lately, of almost all."

It is also a fairly true picture of the jails in a great many counties in the United States. The county jails in America inherited their ideals from England one hundred years ago. The buildings, the tools, we inherited from the pioneers—so that we have the English ideal combined with the inheritance which came from our pioneer fathers, with which we have been trying to do something.

This comment is from Sir Evans Ruggles-Brise, K. C. B., Chairman of the Prison Commission Board of England: "Is it possible, or likely, that America will follow the lead of Europe and adopt the principle that the State as supreme authority shall be responsible for the treatment of crime in all its manifestations; that is, petty as well as serious crime. In England our problem is more with petty than with serious offenses; with the hundreds of thousands who flock to the local prisons over and over again for perhaps trifling breaches of the law, and under short sentences. It is on this problem that today our Secretary of State, Mr. Churchill, is bringing the vigor and humanity and ability, with which he is so richly endowed, to bear.

There are thousands of persons, and hundreds of thousands of persons, maintained in the county jails of the United States every year largely in idleness. Where they are employed it is either in taking care of the jail, or under some form of contract labor, a form of labor for prisoners that we all decry and regret. In some Southern states these

prisoners are employed upon the highways; but I believe that no state in the North would long be willing to employ its prisoners upon the public highways. The public punishment of offenders is a thing from which most all the Northern states have gotten away; the difference in climate makes it almost an impossible thing to employ our prisoners throughout the year upon the public highways of the North.

Now, what of our present system? If anybody was hunting for a lack of system, they would find it in the present arrangements of the United States. The Federal Government hasn't any prisons that are particularly creditable. It does not make much difference where you go—to which one of them. They are largely under political control. They have no indeterminate sentence law—and I don't wonder that some judges and others frequently and freely criticize the United States prison system. What about our states? They are just as bad. These county jails are under the authority of county officials; and there are some cities where they have the city jails and city workhouses under the authority of city officials; and then there are state institutions under the authority of state officials. Why should a county or city officer be in charge of a prisoner of the state? The Federal Government is correct in that principle that every person who violates a Federal law is a Federal prisoner and under the absolute authority of the state. Massachusetts was the first of our states to inaugurate and stick to state control over the minor prisons of the Commonwealth.

The day must come when, if we are going to do business in an intelligent manner, we must recognize the administration of our jails, prisons and reformatories as a part of the administration of the criminal law of the state and of the nation. And we must not treat the man who is a misdemeanant in one way by turning him over to local officials without any state authority and treat the man who commits a felony as a state prisoner and send him to a state prison under state authority.

There is no reason why a man who is poor and who commits an offense should be turned into a county jail and become worse. They do much better if state and county each work, as cogs in a machine, together with the courts, in order that the purpose of the criminal law may be worked out. Even our judges don't go to jail as they should! I would like to see a law in our state that every judge should be compelled to visit once a year every institution to which he commits persons; then he would know what will be done with them after passing sentence. As it is now, the judge decides and sentences and sends the man out without knowing anything about where he goes and what is done with him—or for him. But if every judge knew what would be done in each one of the institutions to which he commits persons, then he would be in posi-

tion to say: "Well, this man can do best there; he will receive the most profitable thing in this institution—and this other man would profit best in that other one." And then we would have far less criticism, both verbal and in the public press, of prisons by judges and courts, and of judges and courts by prison officials. If we are going to reach any point at all, we have to begin to reach toward some system that will be a thing working from the beginning to the end, working from the court into the institution, and from the institution reflected back into the court; working from the community into the home and the school and the church and the club—and into every organization that can be helpful—to centralize upon the idea of some simple, definite, practical prison system.

You know in your state there are offenses that are felonious—and that over the line in Indiana are considered misdemeanors. In Iowa it is a crime to give a porter on a sleeping car, or a waiter in a hotel, a tip. The laws are not the same, the ideals are not the same, the institutions are not the same, in any two states in the Union.

I heard a gentleman the other day criticizing the indeterminate sentence law and I asked him what indeterminate sentence law he was criticizing, and he could not tell me. I said: "If you are criticizing ours, I am prepared to resent it; but if you are criticizing the laws of other states, that is a different matter! But there are just as many systems as there are states and when you talk about the parole system of one state it may be an entirely different system in the state next door.

This whole question of the treatment of offenders involves not only the misdemeanant who is committed to the workhouse, but also the felon who is cared for in the county jail and when we look at that all the way through we must think of it as this:

First you begin with the apprehension of the prisoner: How and by whom is he apprehended Then follows his detention. Then his trial—and then his treatment. That is what we have got to look upon—his treatment. Are we going to treat him so that he will be worse when he comes out than when he went in—or, at least, no better? Or are we going to try to treat him so that we will give him some props to stand upon—some crutches that will help support him when he comes out, in his effort—as we hope he will make the effort—to become a good citizen?

So that when it comes to the question of apprehension, the first thing is going to be the matter of qualification of our policeman or constable or sheriff who makes the arrest. The average qualification is practically nothing. Say that you belong to whichever political party happens to be in power and at that particular time you are not of sufficient political caliber to be a county officer or a state officer. Then you take one of the

minor positions—as constable or deputy sheriff or policeman. Generally speaking, that has been true and is true—I am not speaking of any particular place now, but that is the thing that we have to think about. Our state constitutions in almost all the states provide that the penal code shall be founded upon the principle of reformation and not of vindictive justice; and then they established the county jail. The state penal institutions are great laundries for human laundry work—the laundering of the individual. But before we start to clean them in the state institutions we first give them a moral mud bath in almost indelible mud in the county jail. So that I believe the county jail does not fulfill the first and greatest of the requirements of the Constitution, that the penal code should be founded upon the principle of reformation and not of vindictive justice.

There is another constitutional question which I, as a layman, venture to raise. The Constitution says that the administration of justice shall be speedy, and without delay. It ought to be. The principle is right, but the practice is bad. I have found persons in county jails of this country who have been in there all the way from months to years. There are all kinds of people who go to jail—all colors, all ages, both sexes and persons with all kinds of infirmities; in some states even the insane go to jail. That is an awful thing—sick people, not because they have committed any offense. I wish that I could say my own state was free from it, but I remember one insane person I found in jail who was there seven years. And I remember another poor unfortunate who had been eight years in the county jail, not because he was guilty, or accused or suspected of any crime, but, as one sheriff said about a sick woman I found in the county jail—she was accused of insanity and convicted of insanity. That is our attitude towards the insane in so many states.

In most of our state constitutions, perhaps all of them, there is an imprisonment for debt—and most people think we have gotten away from that. But we have not. I venture to say that if you go to any county jail where there are prisoners you will find persons there who are imprisoned because they could not pay. What? Their debt to the state. The man who has money, or friends who can supply him with money, can pay his fine and go free; but a poor man who has not the money or friends must remain in jail because of his debt to the state. And some of them remain a long while.

This problem of the county jail is very much like the rotten apple in the barrel. If we leave it alone, all the apples in the barrel will become rotten; and unless we deal with it, with the treatment of the misdemeanant (the ordinary jail and workhouse prisoner), in an intelligent way, we are going to have to bear the burden ourselves. The first is with regard to the jails. Light is breaking on that. We find sections in this country where all the police are being sent to school and being trained,

where policemen are being organized either into branches of the police department, or as auxiliaries through some service agents. That has come about during the last few years. I think both of these are very encouraging signs. We are reaching the point where you see in the newspapers that one of the things we are accomplishing is the harmonizing of the courts so that more thought may be given to the individual. We are also becoming convinced in many of our states that too many people are being sent to prison, that there are many people who are proper probation cases and could be released on suspended sentence under probation officers and not go to prison at all. The short terms that we give to prisoners in county jails and workhouses do no good. What does a five, or ten, or even a thirty-day sentence do for anyone? We are going to recognize that we must have an indeterminate sentence law for misdemeanants as well as for felons; and in some states the bills have been drafted—and in New York State they have already the beginning of a law.

Permit me to refer to some comments made at the time of the International Prison Congress, of which I spoke, by Thomas Holmes, who was Secretary of the Howard Association of London. He said he had visited a number of jails in the United States and "every jail I saw ought to be wiped off the face of the earth!" That was his comment on the prisons of the United States. And Dr. Eugene Borel, the Swiss delegate whom I mentioned, said, in speaking of a jail he had visited: "I asked two colored men how long they expected to be there and they said they did not know—that they had been waiting 116 days for trial then." Said Dr. Borel: "It is a shocking travesty of justice. In Europe a prisoner gets a hearing within 24 hours." That is what the English and the Swiss think about our jails.

Permit me to turn to another topic and that is, what the state can do. The state can do what we will it. We found in my own state just this, and when we began our work we had a placard hung in the corridors of the State House at Indianapolis; and on that placard were printed statements as to how Indiana prisoners live in county jails. They live in idleness at the expense of the taxpayers. They learn vice, immorality and crime. They are educated in criminal ways. They degenerate both morally and physically.

That was one of the great influences, we believe, which led to the establishment of the state farm for misdemeanants in Indiana. It led to three laws which practically amounted to state supervision of the minor prisons—not state control as yet, but state supervision. First of all was a jail supervision law by which the state suggests to the judge of the court certain rules for the conduct of state prisoners and officers, and the judge may adopt them and any other entered under the order of the court and any violation of that law is a contempt of court.

The second provided for the establishment by the state department of the woman's prison, so that women were sorted out of the county jails and brought into this institution under the control of women. Their trusties and all officers are women; and all women whose sentences are 30 days or more are sent there.

The third, and last, was the establishment of the state farm for men misdemeanants. Within 45 miles of Indianapolis there is a tract of nearly 2,000 acres of land on which the prisoners have built their own prison without walls, or cells, or bars. A prison that has had over 700 prisoners annually, and the year before last was not only self-supporting, but turned into the state treasury a profit of $35,000.00.

In a jail we get all kinds of people, boys and girls, men and women, black and white, the beggar and the drunkard, the dope fiend and the diseased person—they are all there in idleness, they are there for long terms, and we are trying to get away from that. Just how are we going to do it? That is a problem that each community has to solve. The result of our state farm may interest you. We said when the house of correction for women was established that we believed that number of women prisoners would be cut in two in a few years. It has been reduced almost 50 per cent in the first year. And then we said when we started in on the other institution that we believed in ten years we would cut the jail population in two—in the middle. Now let me show you just what happened: The largest jail population that we have had since I have been keeping tab on things was in 1915, when we had 45,750 people in our jails (in one year).

The state farm was opened that fall. In 1916 they went down to 40,000; in 1917, to 39,000; in 1918, to 24,000; in 1919, to 21,000; in 1920, to 17,000—and that was the low mark. This last year we went back to 24,000. But you will observe that they went down from 45,000 to 17,000 in a period of five years. Of course I don't say the state farm did it all. We had the war, with all that that meant in the way of elimination by way of offenders going into the service. And then we had prohibition. And whatever effect these things may have had, they contributed. But just to put the figures alongside of each other to see what an enormous reduction there has been in the county jail population: There is an average, as we used to have it, of 1,250, now down to the lowest figure of 456, the average daily average in all of the county jails in 92 counties in the state—and 510 and then 563. Now, we hear talk about a crime wave. Does that sound like one? Then, if we were to take the figures of the state institution—I have them before me from 1910 to, and including, 1921: The high figure in that was in 1916—4,285—when we had 3,854 as a daily average in the state penal institution; in 1918 we had 4,726; in 1919, 3,726; in 1920, 3,927—and then this last year we got back to 3,500.

The average is in the neighborhood of 3,500 through a period of eight or ten years, and this last year has been about the average. That has been brought about largely by our effort to try to unify as best we can a system of public correctional institutions of the state. We have not done much; but we have made a start with our jail supervision law; with our house of correction for women misdemeanants under the same board that handles women prisoners and a board of women who understand women's problems and how to deal with them; with our misdemeanants—men misdemeanants—on a state farm of 2,000 acres of land, not penned in by walls, locked up in cells, or behind bars—an institution where they are making brick and tile and everything of that sort used in the way of building material. A busy hive of industry growing their own foods, making their own butter, and raising their own vegetables. They have cows and other cattle and are thus supplied with milk and meats. They have also built a railroad three miles long and their own locomotive to run on it. They took an old traction engine and mounted it on trucks. The man who built the railroad? Well, we got him for 180 days. His work was about half done when his time was up, and we hired him for the balance of the time. We have had that experience a great many times. We built a barn costing us but $1,500.00, which would have cost us $6,000.00 if built under contract, because we had a splendid barn builder in the population, and we have a number of very good mechanics in different lines. We have the authority to transfer from the reformatory, or state prison, whenever we want to get their expert mechanics to help out.

Now, as to this particular problem, I think you can say this: That, while the outlook is not bright, it is not hopeless; but, if we are going to get anywhere, we must change our methods and we must have a system in every state. What we need is many persons in many places to study the whole question of treatment of the offender. Each one should be the center of an influence which shall spread throughout the people with whom you come in contact, impressing them with the tremendous importance of this big subject. Then we shall have to impress upon the judges that they must visit their institutions to which they commit offenders—must do it. And then we must establish a goal toward which to work. The goal will be this: First: A system of police of recognized character, merit and efficiency, and with the proper social viewpoint for this work.

Second: A prompt hearing for every person arrested. Third: The establishment of juvenile courts for all children's cases. Now, as you see, some of these things are already in operation in some states, while in other states none of them are. Fourth: Provision for the care of delinquent children outside of jail. Fifth: A probation system for jails similar to trials for men and women offenders. Sixth: Modification of the present system of fees in order not to discriminate against the poor. Seventh:

The classification of all prisoners as individuals apart from each other; and absolute state supervision of county jails. We find in many jails there is no officer ever comes in contact with a woman but a male officer. They are under the authority of men officers; they are fed by them; they are waited upon by them, and they are even searched by men. There must be prohibition of the use of the jail for any other purpose than that of temporary detention. No insane to be cared for in jails. The abolition of the fee system. The state control of all minor persons with a complete state system of prison organization. The establishment of industrial farms for convicted misdemeanants and a form of indeterminate sentence for misdemeanants. Their release on parole under supervision. The abolition of contract labor.

PRACTICAL AID TO THE UNEMPLOYED

HELEN MONTEGRIFFO

The January meeting of the Ward and Branch Chairmen was held in conjunction with our Unemployment Chairmen to consider what further steps could be taken to promote the procurement of more "jobs" for some of Chicago's unemployed. Some of the reports show great activity on the part of some unemployment chairmen. Mrs. F. R. Huntington of the Sixth Ward reported 56 places found and equipped with workers; some were permanent and some one day a week "jobs" and others were for temporary work She told of a young man with a wife and an eleven-month-old baby protected from the cold of winter by a storekeeper who gave them a "spot" in the basement in which to sleep; how all three had suffered through the want of sufficient food, and how, although the young father had earned as high as $3.00 an hour as an electrician, he gladly accepted part time work in a restaurant washing dishes during rush hours. In addition to procuring work, this chairman referred the need of milk for the baby to a welfare organization. which is supplying it and is advancing money for a comfortably furnished room where this little family are now living.

Mrs. H. W. Clarke reported that the Illinois Free Employment Office found it would not be economical to supply workers for part time work out in the Eighth Ward on account of the time consumed going from the loop to that part of the city. Mrs. Clarke has, therefore, supplied most of the 42 opportunities in her ward with unemployed residents of the ward and its vicinity.

Mrs. White of the 25th reported that she was receiving on an average of three calls per day and that seven calls came in on the day prior to the meeting. She feels that the increasing number of calls each day is due to having appeared before nearly all the Woman's Clubs of the ward which met within ten days prior to the meeting, urging their co-operation.

All reports with but few exceptions showed an active interest on the part of the Unemployment Chairmen.

Before the meeting adjourned, a motion was passed to the effect that Unemployment Chairmen would give further co-operation by following the suggestion of Mr. Reynolds, speaker of the day, to have a canvass for "jobs," to procure further publicity in local papers and church bulletins and to have people urged, through the various clubs, lodges and pulpits, to give work, by calling the ward district unemployment chairman.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S AUXILLIARY

ESTELLE FRANCES WARD

The Woman's City Club is happy to announce that it has received a valuable accession to its activities—"The Young Woman's Auxiliary of the Woman's City Club," which comes 500 strong to take part, under its own director in the work of the Club. The history of this organization dates back to the spring of 1918, the darkest days of the war. The Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, brought together more than 4,000 girls of approximately high school age and up, in Cook and Lake counties, under the slogan, "Girls, we must enlist." Their purpose is best illustrated by the pledge to which they individually subscribed, "By doing better than ever before whatever work I have to do. By rendering whatever special service I can to my community and country. By living up to the highest standards of character and honor and helping others to do the same." Their activities may be grouped under Service, Education and Recreation. They took part enthusiastically in all phases of the war-time work. However, special emphasis was laid upon constructive recreation as a form of service. Just before the Armistice, the work in Cook and Lake counties was transferred from the Council of National Defense to that of the War Camp Community Service. With changing conditions of peace times, the group, now grown to young womanhood, carried on under Community Service. They have now chosen to come under the leadership of the Woman's City Club. Miss Mabel Morrow, formerly their director, who is now with the Eleanor Social Center, has been appointed chairman.

Through the generosity of the President of Community Service of Chicago, a secretary has been supplied who will give her entire time to these units. The attention of all young women interested in civic subjects is directed to the opportunities offered by these groups.

While the unit meetings will be held in their usual neighborhood centers, the parliamentary law class and the Wednesday evening civics class will be held in the Woman's City Club rooms. Members of the Young Woman's Auxiliary will have club privileges on Saturdays. There

are now seventeen units of the Young Woman's Auxiliary. They still emphasize recreation as a means of service and continue their work for disabled soldiers in the hospitals of the Chicago area. They are the only group of young women at present giving regular time to this work.

On the evening of the 7th of February a reception will be given by the Woman's City Club to welcome the Young Women's Auxiliary to the Club.

HIGH SCHOOL LUNCH ROOMS!

No important change in the management of public school lunch rooms has been brought into being since the subject was discussed in the Town Meeting held at the City Club, Saturday, December 10th.

Three different types of lunch rooms are still in operation in the high schools. In seventeen schools a teacher of Domestic Science, paid out of School Tax Funds, is assigned to manage each lunch room. In three schools, concessions have been granted to Woman's Clubs. These clubs have operated the lunch rooms efficiently, without desire for personal profit, and have not been required to come under the supervision of the Board of Education. In five schools concessions have been granted to individuals with freedom to operate as the Woman's Clubs have done, without central supervision by the Board of Education.

This latter type of management aroused public protest on the ground that no individual can be expected to take the responsibility of a school lunch room without making a profit as the natural result of time and effort expended.

Some of the school lunch rooms have been self-supporting. Others have been running a deficit covering a total of $75,000 to $90,000 a year. The Board of Education is not legally empowered to draw on school funds to cover this deficit.

The need of a new policy is evident. Superintendent Mortenson has sent the following recommendations to the Board of Education and they have been accepted as the basis of a new policy to be put into operation in the near future.

He recommends:

1. The establishment of educational supervision as to general management, control and quality of service.

2. The establishment of business supervision as to purchases, with central buying of equipment where profitable.

3. The maintenance of financial supervision of all lunch rooms under uniform accounting systems, with regular audits under the direction of the Comptroller of the Board of Education.

"HELP KEEP THE CITY CLEAN"

Miss Anna E. Murphy, 26th Ward Superintendent, spoke before the Tuesday Citizenship Class January 17 under auspices of Clean City Committee. Miss Murphy is the only woman in Chicago holding the position of ward superintendent.

As a woman ward superintendent of streets and alleys of the city of Chicago, I want to impress the women of Chicago with the importance of their back door, the alley. Personally, I always know the kind and class of residents of various neighborhoods by the appearance of the alley.

This statement is true at all times and particularly true when the city finances are lowest and a great amount of refuse is being deposited and remains in alleys for more than the customary length of time. Lack of funds means lack of teams and trucks, and, therefore, more widely separated periods of ash collection. When I say inadequate funds, remember it is true that the city is expending as much, if not more, than ever before on collections because of increased wages paid to laborers and teams and also because of the great increase yearly in population. For these reasons the moneys do not go as far as formerly.

There are many back doors and alleys which have never been guilty of a pile of ashes, scattered can or broken bottle. At all times have these good citizens found it possible to keep their general refuse in cans, baskets and boxes inside their own gates. None of their neighbors have to call constantly upon the ward superintendent because of cut and punctured tires while trying to reach a garage. Citizens must be educated to the problems in ash removal. We must induce the careless and non-thinking citizens of the community to remember they are their "brother's keeper" when it comes to civic problems.

No citizen has the right to throw the entire responsibility of the condition of his alley upon a few city officials.

Again I wish to impress upon the women to try and place the responsibility for bad civic condition where it belongs. Commence with yourself. Are you doing what the city ordinances require? No you are not if you dump your ashes and old cans in the alley.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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EDITORIALS

Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, who gives the first of the Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial Lectures, has a distinguished record of achievement to show for her thirty-six years of life. She was graduated with honors from Western Reserve in 1904, and later received there her master's degree in political science; studied law at Chicago University, and later at New York University where she received her legal degree with honors in 1913. The following year she was admitted to the Ohio bar.

She has been an editorial writer, a school teacher, and is a famous lecturer. Among her distinguished legal work, her successful arguing of the Municipal Woman's Suffrage Law before the Ohio Supreme Court is notable. This case established the right of women to vote in East Cleveland, Lakewood and Columbus.

She has been arbiter in industrial disputes; assistant county prosecutor, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and is the first woman to be placed on the programs both of the Cuyahoga County and Ohio State Bar associations.

In 1920 she was elected, by a very large majority, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. See page 19.

Parliamentary Law Class

The last lesson in Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham's Wednesday morning course in Parliamentary Law was given January 18th. Several members of the class have expressed a desire for a second series of lessons. In order to make a second course possible it will be necessary for at least 25 pupils to enroll for the whole course of ten lessons—$2.00 for the course.

If you would like to enroll, send your name in to the Club immediately and notice will be sent to you of the date when the next course will begin.

The Parliamentary Law and Civics Class, meeting Wednesday evenings, 6:30 to 8:00 p. m., is of especial interest to those who are occupied during the day. A full list of subjects and speakers will be found in the Club Calendar, page 30.

The Membership Committee, Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Chairman, has arranged a Civic and Social Evening to be held in the Club Lounge, Wednesday evening, February 15th, at eight o'clock. Miss Harriet E. Vittum will speak on "Madam, Who Keeps Your House?" The musical program will be given by the Women's Chorus of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Miss Florence C. Adams, President. There will be

Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial Lectures

Sunday, February 12, 3:30—FLORENCE E. ALLEN, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland, Ohio—"The New Freedom—the New Responsibility."

Members presenting paid up membership cards may bring guests.

A SERIES OF FOUR LECTURES

on

Political Parties and Modern Political Movements

by

PROFESSOR ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN

Department of History, University of Chicago

Saturday, February 18, 2:30—Rise of the Political Party. The Formation of Party Machinery.

Saturday, February 25, 2:30—Essential Nature of the Party. How it Functions in the Political and Social Order.

Saturday, March 4, 2:30—The Mechanism of the Party. Spoils Systems, Money in Elections, etc.

Saturday, March 11, 2:30—The Political and Social Problems of Recent Decades—Main Principles.

Members presenting paid up membership cards may each bring one guest to the McLaughlin lecture of February 18.

75 voices. Director, Dr. Daniel Protheroe; accompanist, Mr. I. W. Prosser, soloists, Mr. Clarence Johnson, basso, and Mr. Stephen Jenkins, tenor.

Artists and Letters!

The Bulletin Board Committee will appreciate assistance from members who do lettering so that notices of meetings can be posted in more attractive form. If you do lettering and can give us one or two hours a week of your time, telephone the office. We will appreciate your help.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Cook County Affairs

MISS HARRIET E. VITTUM, Chairman

This Committee, in conjunction with committees from many other prominent associations, is preparing a letter to be signed by all these associations and sent to the Cook County Board urging that the Board have a careful study of prospective jail sites made by an expert before the site for a new jail is selected. The Board of Directors of the Club has indorsed the sending of such a letter.

Committee on the Sanitary District

MRS. RUSSELL H. OPDYKE, Chairman

This Committee is pleased to report that the Sanitary District has just passed its budget for 1922 and that this is $75,000 less than the budget for 1921. The Sanitary District bond issue has also been voted.

Committee on Education

MRS. DUANE T. McNABB, Chairman

Two weeks ago this Committee went on record as approving the position held by Superintendent Mortenson, that the selection of text-books is a prerogative of the Superintendent and the action taken by the Board of Education September 14th, when the recommendations of text-books made by Superintendent Mortenson were adopted. Since that time the Board of Education rescinded that action, but while this Committee was preparing to take such steps as it could in this matter the Board reversed itself again, leaving the selection of the books in the hands of the Superintendent. This Committee is writing to Mr. Davis, approving of this last vote of the Board.

The monthly meeting of the Committee was held Saturday, January 21st, when the members attended the Town Meeting at the City Club to hear speakers on the topic, "Industrial Schools for Subnormal Children." The Committee supported the bill in this interest presented at the last Legislature.

Committee on Civil Service

MRS. MURRY NELSON, Chairman

The following resolution was drawn up by this Committee and, at its request, adopted by the Board of Directors of the Club:

WHEREAS, To establish by test the choice of their public employees the people of Illinois voted, in 1895, by a majority of 55,000 for the Civil Service Law; and

WHEREAS, This law has been discredited and violated by those who were elected or appointed to protect and apply the law, as in the years 1920, '21, '22.

I. By the illegal exaction of po-

Sunday Evening Culture Club

17th Floor, Stevens Bldg.,
16 N. Wabash Ave.

Meets every Sunday evening at 7 P. M., except February 12th. Music and lectures. Among noted speakers will be Judge Landis and Mr. Horace J. Bridges.

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Committee on Municipal Citizenship

MRS. WALTER F. DODD, Chairman

The first meeting of this Committee under its new chairman will be held at noon (luncheon) on Thursday, February 16, to consider issues and the records of candidates for the coming election.

All Ward and Branch representatives are urged to be present. It is important that they should report and be ready to discuss matters that will be brought up in this meeting with the members of their branch organizations. Every member is urged to make reservation for luncheon before noon of February 15.

The Anthroposophical Society

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Every Sunday

Stevens Building, 16 N. Wabash Ave.
(17th floor, take elevator)

NOTE: First Lecture on Feb. 12th at 7:30 P. M., all others as usual at 2:30 P. M.

Woman's City Club Members Cordially Invited.

Feb. 12—Occult History of the World's Races. Speaker, Henry B. Monges, M. S.
Feb. 19—The Mission of the Folk Soul. Speaker, Henry B. Monges, M. S.
Feb. 26—Anthroposophy and the Social Problem. Speaker, William R. Nedella.
March 5—Communism, Socialism and Spiritual Science. Speaker, Henry B. Monges, M. S.

Program subject to change.

For literature and further information please address

THE ANTHROPOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Inc.
Room 615 Wells Bldg., 128 N. Wells St.
Phone: Franklin 5412
Chicago, Ill.

litical assessments from civil employees of Chicago.

II. By the exemption from test of 700 positions in the State Highways Division.

III. By the attempt to pass an anti-civil service bill, by arduous effort defeated, known as the Wheeler Senate Bill, which would have wrecked the state employment system.

IV. By the refusal of the State Civil Service Commission to allow access of the public to the records of their department.

Therefore, to lift the Merit System to a more secure position, be it resolved that the Woman's City Club do all in their power to have a civil service clause embodied in the new state constitution, the clause to be, or in substance to correspond to, the clause formulated by the Illinois and Chicago Civil Service Reform Association.

Committee on House Library

RUTH G. NICHOLS, Chairman

Book Review Evening, January 20th, provided a delightful introduction to a new line of work.

Mr. Carl Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, spoke on "The So-called Human Race," being a review of recent biography and fiction.

During his address Mr. Roden said he believed that evening's program was a new thing in the life of any city. He hoped it would prove to be the beginning of a widespread movement toward establishing a permanent group which would meet often throughout the year to discuss new and current literature. He expressed deep appreciation of the work of the Library Committee of the Woman's City Club in taking the initiative in this kind of work and making a beginning at such meetings as the one he addressed.

The next one of the series occurs on February 17th. The Committee is asked to obtain for our Library the following books: "Government of Illinois" by Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dodd, and "Collection and Disposal of Municipal Waste" by Herring and Greely, price $7.00. Gifts toward the purchase of these two books will be gratefully received.

WARD ITEMS

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Second Ward Branch will be held on February 24th, at 2:30 p. m., when the members will discuss the need for bathing beaches, how they should be supervised, etc. Mrs. Moses Purvin will address the meeting on "Bathing Beaches, What Kind Do We Need?"

Third Ward

MRS. EDWARD MURFEY, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Third Ward Branch will meet at the home of the Chairman, 4454 Sidney Avenue on Thursday, February 16th, at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Ransom Kennicott will speak on "The Forest Preserve District of Cook County."

Fifth Ward

MRS. J. T. KELLY, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch will be held on Friday, February 17th, at 8:00 p. m. Mrs. Walter F. Dodd will address the meeting on "How Are We to Be Represented in the State Legislature?"

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

The next meeting will be held on February 9th at 10:00 a. m., when

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Do you remember playing "Follow the Leader" in those happy childhood days when play was the order of the hour? When BOOKS loomed large as a grim symbol of school lessons yet to be learned or, more delectably, as the open door to hair-raising adventures and glorious romance.

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"Visual Education" will be demonstrated. Mrs. Crandall will give a short talk on "Dances and Dance Halls in Our Ward." This meeting will be held at 5733 Dorchester Avenue.

Seventh Ward

MRS. W. A. ROBERTS, Chairman

On February 1st at 1:00 p. m. the course in Citizenship will be continued. Subject: "Advance Types of City Government," by Victor Yarros; 2:30 p. m., "International Relations," Mr. J. W. Garner.

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. F. W. SHAND, Chairman

The Thirteenth Ward Branch will visit the various departments of the Juvenile Court on its regular meeting day. Further notice will be sent to members.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ DEACH, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Eighteenth Ward will be held on February 2nd. Plans are being made for a trip to the Garbage Reduction Plant.

Twenty-first Ward

MRS. R. P. BATES, Chairman

The Twenty-first Ward Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 14th, at 4:00 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Russell Tyson, 20 East Goethe Street. Mr. Albert Kales will be the speaker for the afternoon.

Twenty-third Ward

MRS. WM. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Branch will be held on Friday, February 10th, at 2:30 p. m.

Twenty-sixth Ward

MRS. H. W. CADE, Chairman

On February 3rd members of the Twenty-sixth Ward Civic League, our representatives in that ward, will hear a debate on "How Shall We Be Represented in the State Legislature." Mr. E. J. Davis will speak for double limitation and Mr. Henry P. Chandler will oppose limitation.

Twenty-seventh Ward

MRS. J. WOOD BYINGTON, Acting Chairman

Members of the Twenty-seventh Ward will soon receive notice of the next regular meeting of that branch, which will be held on Thursday, March 23rd at 2:30. This will be a reorganization meeting, nomination of chairman and election of other officers for the ensuing year. Members are strongly urged to attend and to help form plans for the future meetings of the Twenty-seventh Ward Branch of the Club.

Twenty-eighth Ward

MISS GERTRUDE DURKIN, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Twenty-eighth Ward members will be held February 21st at 3:00 p. m. An interesting program will be planned.

Thirty-second Ward

MRS. C. G. KINDRED, Chairman

The Thirty-second Ward members will meet on Friday, February 10th, at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. George Haskell, 7133 Yale Avenue. Plans for co-operation in finding jobs for the unemployed will be discussed and a report from Mrs. John Jacobs, unemployment chairman for the ward. Other matters of interest. Members from every part of the ward are urged to attend.

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Thirty-third Ward—Austin

MRS. H. R. WILSON, Chairman

On February 7th members will meet at the home of Mrs. Hartman, 5936 Erie Street, to hear Mrs. Russell Hollister Opdyke talk on the Sanitary District of Cook County.

Thirty-third Ward—Mont Clare

MRS. R. E. PENDARVIS, Chairman

The Branch will meet at Rutherford Field House on February 17th and Miss Laura Belle Stevens, director of the Eleanor Social Center, will talk on the "Value of the Social Center and the Need for Supervised Recreation."

Homewood

MRS. W. P. CRONICAN, Chairman

On February 3rd at 2:30 the members of the Homewood Branch will hear Mrs. Walter F. Dodd, Chairman of our Citizenship Committee, talk on "How Should We Be Represented in Our State Legislature?"

Park Ridge

MRS. U. G. JOHNSON, Chairman

The next meeting of the Park Ridge Branch will be held on February 8th, when Miss Jessie Woodford will talk on "Citizenship Through the Arms of Government."

WANTED—If any member of the Club owns a small safe that is not being used, the Club will be grateful if she will lend or give it to the office so that our books and cash box may be safely stored away every night. At present we are borrowing space in the vault of a neighboring organization and a safe of our own would be a great convenience.

NEW CLUB RULES

Make Yourself Familiar With Them

I. Members when accompanied by guests should present membership tickets at the door and at other times when requested.

II. Members upon request may secure tickets for out-of-town guests covering a period not to exceed two weeks.

In this connection:

I. On Sunday, February 12th, when Judge Allen is to address the Club, members presenting paid up membership cards may bring guests.

II. At the first of the four McLaughlin lectures, to be held Saturday, February 18th, any member presenting paid up membership card may bring one guest only.

These rules are the result of the over use of the guest privilege and the constant use of the Club by women who are not members. They were drawn up by the Rules Committee and passed by the Board with a view to protecting club members, as it was felt that it was unfair for women who were not members to receive the same privileges as those who are.

Every member of the Woman's City Club should have a copy of the

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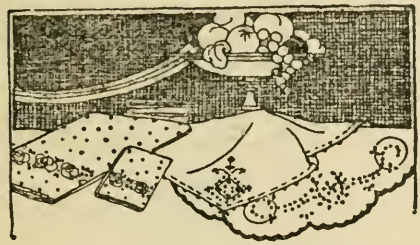

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Hot Stuffed Egg with Cream Sauce	25c
Baked Idaho Potatoes	10c
Fruit Salad	40c
Head Lettuce—Thousand Island Dressing	30c
Cheese and Pimento Sandwich	15c
Crabmeat Salad Sandwich	20c
Open Bacon and Tomato Sandwich	40c
Fresh Apple Pie	15c
Boston Cream Pie	10c
Chocolate Layer Cake	10c
Tea, Coffee or Milk	5c

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Mrs. John V. Farwell. Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Forest 56

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Miss Estelle F. Ward.....
...1725 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill.
Evanston 334

House Committee
Mrs. George R. Dean.....
Superior 3104.....25 E. Walton Pl.

House Library
Miss Ruth G. Nichols.....
.....6925 N. Ashland Ave.

Membership
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Program
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
.....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Social
Mrs. Frederick T. West.....
Superior 1282....68 E. Division St.

Americanization
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations
Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.....
.....6512 Kenwood Ave.
Hyde Park 5640

Municipal Citizenship
Mrs. Walter F. Dodd.....
Graceland 9821...628 Cornelia Ave.

Public Health and Child Welfare
Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.....
Supr. 9430.....848 N. Dearborn St.

City Finance
Mrs. H. N. Rose....243 N. Pine Ave.
Austin 1995

City Welfare Exhibit
Mrs. William S. Monroe.....
.....64 East Elm St.
Superior 4609.

Civil Service
Mrs. Murry Nelson..48 E. Schiller St.
Superior 7856

Clean Air and Fuel Conservation
Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff.....
.....6018 Stony Island Ave.
Hyde Park 267

Clean City
Mrs. Allen Elrod..4852 Pensacola Ave.
Kildare 6437.

State Constitution
Miss Jeanette Bates. 118 N. LaSalle St.
Franklin 5618

Cook County Affairs
Miss Harriet E. Vittum.....
Monroe 1717.....1400 Augusta St.

Education
Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.....
Newcastle 752.....5791 Circle Ave.

Food and Markets
Mrs. John S. Brown..5940 W. Erie St.
Austin 5118

Housing and Zoning
Miss Madge Headley..6565 Yale Ave.
Wentworth 8848

Legislative
Mrs. John T. Mason.....Aurora, Ill.
Aurora 30

Police. Police Stations and Jails
Miss Jessie Binford.816 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 5111

Public Institutions
Mrs. George W. Reinecke.....
Mdwy. 7104.....6826 Cornell Ave.

Public Libraries
Miss Helene Dickey..Windemere Hotel
Blackstone 100.

Race Relations
Miss Mary E. McDowell.....
Yards 596.....4630 Gross Ave.

Recreation
Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome.....
Fairfax 2627...6427 Greenwood Ave.

Sanitary District
Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke.....
.....902 Oakwood Blvd.
Oakland 1843.

Social Hygiene
Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.....
Monroe 70.....800 S. Halsted St.

Tuesday Citizenship Class
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SESSION 1922

Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock

The following discourses will be delivered:

Feb. 5th—Mr. Bridges: Ireland Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.

Feb. 12th—Mr. Bridges: Woodrow Wilson as a Political Thinker.

Feb. 19th—Mdlle. Marguerite Clement (Paris): French Individualism and What it Means to the World.

Feb. 26th—Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji: The Inner Life of India.

March 5th—Mr. W. M. Salter: "In Quietness and Confidence Shall Be Your Strength.

March 12th—Judge Florence Allen: The New Freedom and the New Responsibility.

All seats free. Members of the Woman's City Club cordially invited.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY

Wednesday, February 1.
1:00 P. M.—Seventh Ward Branch.
6:30 P. M.—Parliamentary Law and Civics Class. Speaker: Miss Harriet E. Vittum, "Our County and Its Jail."

Thursday, February 2.
8:00 P. M.—Eighteenth Ward Branch. The members of the Branch will visit the Garbage Reduction Plant.

Friday, February 3.
2:30 P. M.—Homewood Branch. Speaker: Mrs. Walter F. Dodd, "How Should We Be Represented in Our State Legislature?"
2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Civic League. Debate: "How Shall We Be Represented in the State Legislature?" Mr. E. J. Davis will speak for double limitation, and Mr. Henry P. Chandler will oppose limitation.

Saturday, February 4.
2:00 P. M.—Sanitary District Committee.

Monday, February 6.
10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Committees.
2:00 P. M.—Food and Markets Committee. Speaker: Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Director of the American Bakers' Association, will present "The Baker's Side of the Cheaper Bread Question."
Owing to the fact that we have the McCormick lectures this month, it was decided to eliminate the Municipal Citizenship meeting scheduled for this date.

Tuesday, February 7.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Present Immigration Outlook," Mr. F. Loomis, Mrs. E. W. Bemis.
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "The Technique of Politics," Mrs. E. W. Bemis.
2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Austin Branch).
5:30 P. M.—Parliamentary Law Class, Young Woman's Auxiliary.
8:00 P. M.—**Reception to Young Woman's Auxiliary.**

Wednesday, February 8.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.
2:30 P. M.—Park Ridge Branch.
6:30 P. M.—Class in Parliamentary Law and Civics. Speaker: Mrs. Walter F. Dodd.

Thursday, February 9.
10:00 A. M.—Sixth Ward Branch.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.
12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Committee Luncheon.

Friday, February 10.
2:30 P. M.—Twenty-third Ward Branch.
2:30 P. M.—Thirty-second Ward Branch.

Sunday, February 12.
3:15 P. M.—General Club Meeting. Speaker: Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, Ohio. Subject: "The New Freedom—The New Responsibility."

Monday, February 13.
12:00 M.—Recreation Committee Luncheon. Speakers: Department Heads of Public Schools of Physical Education, Mr. Delaporte and Mr. Henry Suder. All members invited. **Luncheon reservations must be made before February 11th, at the Club office.**

Tuesday, February 14.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "What France Does for Her Young Citizens," Dr. Rowena Morse Mann.
1:00 P. M.—Housing and Zoning Committee will be luncheon guests of Miss O'Brien, head of Fairfax Hall (home for employees of Chicago Telephone Company) on February 14th at one o'clock sharp. Please phone reservation to Club office not later than February 13th. Meet at Fairfax Hall, 215 E. Erie Street.

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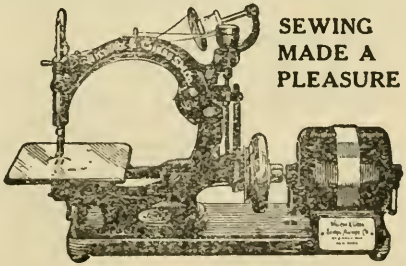

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY—Cont.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Facts About Political Parties," Mrs. E. W. Bemis.
4:00 P. M.—Twenty-first Ward Branch at the home of Mrs. Russell Tyson, 20 E. Goethe Street. Mr. Albert Kales will speak.

Wednesday, February 15.
6:30 P. M.—Class in Parliamentary Law and Civics. Mr. Ransom Kennicott, "Forest Preserves."
8:00 P. M.—Civic and Social Evening. Speaker: Miss Harriet E. Vittum, "Madam, Who Keeps Your House?" The Women's Chorus of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company (75 voices) will sing. Director, Dr. Daniel Protheroe. Soloists, Clarence Johnson, Basso; Stephen Jenkins, Tenor.

Thursday, February 16.
2:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.

Friday, February 17.
2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward (Mont Clare Branch).
8:00 P. M.—Fifth Ward Branch.
8:00 P. M.—Book Review Evening in the Club Lounge. Subject: Current Fiction. Speaker: Miss Olive Pillsbury, Branch Librarian, Lewis Institute.

Saturday, February 18.
12:00 M.—Education Committee Luncheon.

Monday, February 20.
10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Committees.
3:00 P. M.—Regular Monthly Club Meeting under auspices of Committee on Transportation, Mrs. Harold F. White, Chairman.

Tuesday, February 21.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "From Over There to Over Here," Genevieve Forbes of The Chicago Tribune.
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Naturalization Laws" (with demonstration).
3:00 P. M.—Twenty-eighth Ward Branch.
4:00 P. M.—Legislative Committee.

Wednesday, February 22.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.
6:30 P. M.—Class in Parliamentary Law and Civics. Miss Madge Headley will speak on "Housing."

Thursday, February 23.
11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.
12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Joint Committee on Americanization. Reception to foreign born women at Chicago Woman's Club, 410 S. Michigan Avenue. Program furnished by adult members of English classes in the schools.
4:00 P. M.—Library Hour. Mr. Edward Yeomans, Author of "Shackled Youth," will talk on "Educational Standards and Ideals for Children in Elementary Grades." Tea, 10c per person.

Friday, February 24.
12:00 M.—House Library Committee Luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Second Ward Branch. "Bathing Beaches, What Kind Do We Need?" Mrs. Moses Purvin.

Monday, February 27.
8:00 P. M.—Regular Monthly Club Meeting. Program arranged by the Committee on Education, Mrs. Duane T. McNabb, Chairman.

Tuesday, February 28.
11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Health Problems of Interest to Women," Dr. Clara Seippel.
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class, "Election Laws We Need to Know—the Primary Ballot" (a demonstration).

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X MARCH, 1922 Number 11

Women, Attention!

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

MRS. WALTER F. DODD, Chairman, Municipal Citizenship Committee

---

All of the women of Chicago, Cicero and Summit should make certain that their names are properly on the registration lists for voting in the primary to be held April 11th.

Under the city election law, a registration is held in the City of Chicago and the village of Summit on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the primary election. This registration will come this year on Tuesday, March 21st.

Any voter who has not moved from her precinct but who is not certain that her name is on the registration books should go to the precinct place of registration on March 21st and make sure of this matter. If a voter has removed from one place to another in the same precinct, or from one precinct to another, she should be sure to register on March 21st. Any person becoming of age before the primary of April 11 should also be sure to register. Women who have changed their names by marriage since last registering will also find it well to register at this time.

Within Chicago, Cicero and Summit no one is permitted to vote who is not registered, and March 21 *is the last day for registration in Chicago and Summit before the primary, April* 11.

For the town of Cicero, registration takes place on March 14 and no one may vote in the primary without being registered.

For Cook County, outside of Chicago, Cicero and Summit registration before the primary is not so important. However, whenever possible, steps should be taken to have names upon the register of voters. Call your city, village or town clerk in regard to this matter. Within this territory the law permits voting, although the voter's name may not appear upon the register. In such a case the voter should be prepared to make an affidavit of her right to vote, supported by an affidavit of a resident and qualified voter of the precinct or district.

The Primaries, April 11

Regardless of the party ticket voted at the primaries, every voter is free to vote for any candidate of any party at the election held on November 7.

The primary to be held on April 11 is for the purpose of selecting candidates for the election of November 7, for the following offices:

NATIONAL—

Representative for Congress (U. S.) from the State at large.
Representatives for Congress (U. S.) by Congressional Districts.

STATE—

State Treasurer.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
State Senator in the odd-numbered districts.
Representatives for the General Assembly by Senatorial Districts.
State Central Committeemen by Congressional Districts.
Members of Senatorial Committees by Senatorial Districts.

COOK COUNTY—

President of the Board of Cook County Commissioners.
15 Members of the Board of Cook County Commissioners. (Ten from Chicago, five from county towns outside of Chicago.)
County Superintendent of Schools.
County Treasurer.
County Clerk.
Sheriff.
Judge of County Court.
Judge of Probate Court.
Clerk of Probate Court.
Clerk of Criminal Court.
Member of Board of Assessors.
Member of Board of Review.
3 Trustees of the Sanitary District.

On the same day the 231 precincts outside of Chicago will elect Precinct Committeemen, one from each precinct for each party.

The Function of the Primary

The primary nominates candidates for office from the several parties. It is designed to permit voters to name candidates for office directly and with all the safeguards of a regular election. In order to secure representation at a primary, a political party must have cast at least two per cent of the votes in the last general election.

The Voter at the Primary

must have all the qualifications required to vote at a regular election; must declare his party (Democratic, Republican, Socialist, etc.); must vote only the ballot of that party; must not have signed the petition of any candidate of parties other than his own; must not have voted in the *primary* of any other party within two years.

However, at the election, November 7, every voter is free to vote for any candidate in any party, regardless of what ticket he or she voted at the primary, April 11.

The Primary Law of Illinois

was made in an effort to improve the quality of candidates. Its object is to take the power to name candidates for election out of the hands of politicians in the party caucuses and give this power to the whole people. This law can accomplish its purpose only if a large majority of the people express their wishes at the primaries. Up to the present time the number of voters at the primaries has been small, consequently the choice of candidates has been dominated by those who had selfish ends to gain by the selection of specified candidates. *Candidates should be chosen because of their fitness for the office without regard to personal or selfish interests.*

Therefore, it is very definitely the business of women to vote in large numbers at the primaries April 11, because this offers the one opportunity to chose the best candidates through whose selection women may deal a blow to corrupt political forces.

Women are naturally non-partisan and they desire good government above every other consideration. But the primary law of Illinois is so written that there is no other way in which we can express our will in the choice (not election) of candidates, except by voting under a party name—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, etc.

Ordinarily, the primaries precede an election by only a few weeks. The importance of voting April 11 may be overlooked by many who believe that the primaries for the choice of candidates for county offices will be held next fall.

The primary never was so important as at the present time when the future welfare of thousands of the unfortunate, sick, poor and handicapped of Cook County will depend upon the candidates we choose at the primary April 11.

Women Candidates

Thinking women have come to the conclusion that the time has come when there should be women among the members of Board of Cook County Commissioners. The opportunity will be given at the coming primaries and women, through organizations and as individuals, should see to it that there are women chosen among the candidates selected for the election in November.

The candidates for the new Board of Cook County Commissioners will be chosen April 11 for the election November 7. There are fifteen places to fill. Ten will be chosen by the voters in Chicago and five from the towns outside Chicago in Cook County. One of these fifteen candidates must be chosen also for the president of the board.

The importance of this board is not thoroughly understood by the average person. A partial list of its duties is convincing, however. The county board has to do with the citizen both in life and in death. It registers both births and deaths; its courts administer all estates and protect the rights of children and dependents; it authorizes weddings and decrees divorces; it should safeguard the law-abiding and convict the criminal; the care of all the dependent sick, both physical and mental cases, are in the hands of this board; all the destitute, aged, infirm and orphans are its helpless wards; all delinquents, both juvenile and adult,

are under its control; the greater part of the county taxes and property are in the hands of these commissioners—the taxes of the county, all told, last year amounted to $100,650,000.

With all these duties it becomes increasingly apparent that we must have a Board of County Commissioners composed of persons who not only are honest and conscientious, but also who are people of enlightenment, experience and vision.

Women are especially interested in the care of the sick, poor and afflicted, as well as the more constructive functions of the board such as the administration of the Juvenile Court and the Forest Preserve Districts. A brief resumé of the possibilities of some of the larger institutions which come under complete control of the Board of Cook County Commissioners will be useful.

The Cook County Hospital: This institution should be a model of all that a modern hospital can be. The dependent sick of the community deserve the best care that modern usage can provide. When we consider that some 37,000 patients were cared for in this institution last year, it is our first duty to see that the commissioners, who have this institution under control, have the best standards for the conduct of such work, and that the large sums of money appropriated to this work are wisely expended so that the patients get the service for which we pay.

In the hands of an unscrupulous or irresponsible Board of County Commissioners this hospital can be a menace to the community as well as a place where the patients can suffer from neglect, privation and malpractice.

Associated with the hospital is the Social Service Department, which gives advice and protection to the mothers when they leave the hospital, providing homes for those who need them; it also gives aid to crippled children and unfortunate girls. If this department is not wisely and efficiently conducted it might return to the disgraceful condition prevalent some years ago when mothers left the hospital with their babies with no place to go and were often found starving in the streets, or with babies left on doorsteps or in the river.

Another department is that of the Psychopathic Hospital, where the insane and feeble-minded are brought for diagnosis before being sent to insane asylums or the state schools for the feeble-minded. How carefully and expertly this work should be done, women appreciate. They should be increasingly careful into whose hands they put the power to administer this department.

The Oak Forest Infirmary: This is the name given to our county poor farm. Here are cared for some three thousand of the old and infirm citizens of Cook County. Here also is housed the County Tuberculosis Department. Unless we chose a Board of County Commissioners who will make the care of the county's poor and aged a vital consideration, this institution may become a mere adjunct to the political spoils system. The voter is personally responsible for the care of the old and sick poor of our county.

The County Jail: More than 11,000 prisoners were held in this place last year. Over half of these were declared innocent when they came to trial. Of those convicted over half were first offenders.

Everyone agrees that we must have a new county jail. But there are many problems involved in such an enterprise. Only a Board of

Cook County Commissioners who will seek proper expert advice as to the type of jail needed and who are awake to the necessity of safeguarding the community, as well as the reconstruction of the lives of the prisoners, will be qualified to deal adequately with the problems involved.

The caliber of the Board of Cook County Commissioners whom we select to serve for the next four years will demonstrate largely whether we want a progressive, constructive program for the care and redemption of criminals or whether we permit this great problem to be dealt with by a board who are only interested in the success of their own political fortunes.

THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE: This bureau co-operates with and is designed to supplement the activities of the other departments of the county, such as the various courts, especially the non-support division, the County Jail and the Psychopathic Hospital. It also provides public health nurses for the rural sections of the county. With intelligent and sincere backing from the County Board this department has possibilities for the most valuable service.

THE JUVENILE COURT: Over 5,000 boys and girls are brought before this court every year. As the Juvenile Court was created through the efforts of women, it should be their privilege and duty to see that it is protected and administered without intereference from political influence.

It is not sufficient to have re-elected Judge Arnold last June. He and his work must be protected from political pressure of all kinds. To do this we must elect a Board of County Commissioners who will uphold Judge Arnold and his voluntary plan of Civil Service for Probation Officers. (These are not appointments under the Civil Service Law.) The County Board must be ready to make adequate appropriation for the work of this court, and for the extension of the Mother's Pensions, as provided by the act of the last General Assembly.

We must support the Juvenile Court by the selection of proper candidates for the Board of Cook County Commissioners.

THE COUNTY AGENT: In addition to the other institutions mentioned, this officer administers the so-called "Out-Door Relief," giving out coal, food and clothing to the poor of the county in their homes. It also passes on the applicants for admission to Oak Forest and for the Mother's Pensions.

The type of person appointed by the County Board to administer this department will determine whether the county relief will be used as a means of political profit. for which it offers the widest opportunity, or whether it will be wisely administered in co-operation with private relief agencies.

THE FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT: The Board of Cook County Commissioners are also the Commissioners of the Forest Preserve. On their ability and honesty depends the administration of these great playgrounds which have been bought for the use of all the people.

With all these duties in mind it becomes increasingly apparent that we must chose our candidates wisely for the Board of Cook County Commissioners at the primaries April 11.

There are other elective offices for which candidates must be selected at these primaries. Among them are—

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS: The duties of this official have an especial interest for all parents. Under his administra-

tion comes the conduct of all schools in Cook County, with a special responsibility for those in the rural districts. He also has charge of all school property. The improvement of our rural schools is a vital need in our county. The election of a superintendent who will promote high educational standards is of the greatest importance.

THE SHERIFF: In addition to the duties connected with the County Jail and with the arrest and custody of criminals in the county, the sheriff has the responsibility of making the country roads safe from speeders and "hold-ups." It is also in the power of the sheriff to close the road houses and to put a stop to such conditions as are found in certain of the small towns at the present time and so protect our young people from temptation and evil influences. We must nominate a sheriff who will see that the law is obeyed.

THE COUNTY TREASURER AND COUNTY CLERK: Both of these offices offer great opportunity for the operation of the spoils system. We need honest and capable men to protect the people's interests.

SANITARY DISTRICT TRUSTEES: The Board of the Sanitary District will spend 75 to 100 million dollars of our money in the next few years. The law does not require a referendum on the bonds issued by them, consequently we need unusually capable and honest men.

There is no Civil Service for the offices in Cook County. We should have such a law and we must select men who not only are in favor of Civil Service and will help to establish it, but who will conduct our affairs until Civil Service is established, with honor and ability.

Hear the Issues of the Primary

An open meeting of the Woman's City Club will be held

March 6th, at 2:00 P. M.

in the Club Lounge. Representative speakers will present the issues of the primary. Hon. Robert M. Sweitzer (Democrat), Hon. Charles Ringer (Republican), Hon. Clifford Ernest (Socialist) and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood will speak. Other speakers will be announced later.

MRS WALTER F. DODD,
Chairman Municipal Citizenship Committee.

TEACH SCHOOL CHILDREN CITIZENSHIP!

LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN

Every year, in Chicago, thousands of men and women attain their majority and are admitted to full suffrage. Every year, in the United States, hundreds of thousands of men and women have the privilege of going to the polls for the first time to register their protest or approval of candidates for office or for a governmental policy.

Our much vaunted educational system (of which we are not as proud as we were before we knew that one-fifth of the men who entered our army could not read or write) educates children and young people along certain lines, occasionally gives them vocational training, fitting them for business life, but, except in rare instances, such as in some high schools, gives no lessons in citizenship. This means that every year hundreds of thousands of new citizens go to the polls without any adequate education as to our governmental machinery, our past history or our ideals for the future, except the training which is often given them by the various political parties as soon as it is known that they are potential voters. In some cases certain groups of men, using political parties for their own unworthy ends, make a point of seeking out these potential voters and giving them such training as fits their own, often corrupt, purposes. These young citizens more easily form their judgments upon such information, because they have not usually been given training in the standards and ideals upon which our republic is founded.

Some time ago my attention was directed to a group of about five hundred young men, in the congested district of a large city, who were all high school graduates. In this district there were no institutions which attempted in any way to teach citizenship, and when these young men became of voting age they were invited by the disreputable politicians in that district to enter into their political club, and here they received their first lessons in the business of government.

Shortly afterward, when a settlement was formed in this neighborhood and the head resident gathered these young men together to talk to them about certain corrupt practices in their ward, she found these young voters had formed their ideas of politics, of citizenship and of government solely on the information given them by this group of politicians. These ideas were, of course, based upon the corrupt patronage system, through which they hoped to gain personal advancement. The head resident of the settlement found she was unable to change the ideas of these young men; they said quite frankly that the politicians were the only people who had been kind to them, the only people who had taken any trouble to give them any instruction; they were sorry, but it was too late to change. If these young men had been taught in the schools something about the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, it is possible corrupt politicians would not have found it so easy to secure a following. Training in citizenship is what we need for the boys and girls of the land, and the sooner we get at it, the better prospect we shall have for sound government. Lord Bryce, author of the American Commonwealth, once said that the greatest failure of the democratic system in America was seen in the government of our large cities. If, however, we began practical training in citizenship with boys and girls whose young minds are plastic and susceptible to good influences, then we would soon do away with

the corrupt administration of our cities and more nearly approach good government.

The course in citizenship already given in some high schools should be enlarged and strengthened, attendance should be made compulsory and these courses should be inaugurated in every high school in the country.

The Woman's City Club is seeking to train its members for citizenship, and to this end holds morning and afternoon classes. It also conducts evening classes for women unable to attend during the day.

It is seeking to affiliate with groups of young women all over the city, sending to them speakers capable of giving training in citizenship and of instructing them in the technique of voting.

The Club is trying to keep its members so well informed on political issues and on questions of governmental policy that each member may disseminate information to others less well informed.

Because women have been voters for so short a time they recognize their inadequate preparation for the business of sharing in the government of a great republic, and, therefore, the aim of the Woman's City Club is to assist its members in every way possible to make an intelligent contribution to their city, county, state and nation.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF THE NEW JAIL

The Committee on Site for a New Jail, made up of representatives from various civic organizations, after discussion of the subject, came to the conclusion that until the question as to just what type of a new jail was needed in Cook County was settled, it would be impossible to make any recommendations for a site. It therefore asked the Chicago Community Trust to get an expert to investigate the situation and make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners.

As a result of this request, Dean George W. Kirchwey of New York has been engaged by the Chicago Community Trust to direct a careful inquiry into the needs of a new Cook County jail. The action of the Community Trust in undertaking a jail survey is in compliance with a unanimous resolution of the Board of County Commissioners. All expense of the survey will be borne by the Chicago Community Trust.

"The question of building a new jail and Criminal Court building has been before the people of Cook County for many years," said Clifford W. Barnes, the chairman of the Community Trust, in announcing the plan for a survey. "The present jail," he said, "has long been regarded as unsafe and insanitary and it has been condemned by local officers and by visiting criminologists as a disgraceful school for crime rather than an instrument for justice. It is said that the facilities for trying accused persons who are sent to jail are so inadequate that many innocent people are held there for months, while many who are guilty escape because of the law's delays. The proposal for a bond issue of several million dollars with which to erect a new building, however, has been presented to the voters four different times in the last seven years and has been defeated each time because the issue has not been made clear and no definite plan has been presented. It is hoped that the present survey, which has been urged by many civic organizations, will clear up the issue and lead to substantial improvements in our machinery for justice."

Dean Kirchwey, who has been engaged to direct the survey, is well known among prison authorities. He was for many years professor of

law and dean of the Law School at Columbia University, having formerly served in the same capacity at the Albany Law School. He was commissioner of prison reform, state of New York in 1913 and 1914, and warden of Sing Sing prison, New York, 1915 and 1916. He was president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in 1917. In 1917 he served as counsel to the Prison Inquiry Commission of New Jersey, and in 1918 and 1919 was a member of the Penal Investigating Commission in Pennsylvania. He was recently invited by the governor of the State of Missouri to make an investigation of the prison system in that state. In 1918 and 1919 he was the federal director of the United States Employment Service.

Dean Kirchwey will be assisted by Winthrop D. Lane, a specialist in surveys of county jails, who attracted particular attention in this field by his survey of the county jail system in Kansas. He will also be assisted by Mrs. Adena Miller Rich, the director, and other members of the staff, of the Community Trust Bureau of Surveys and Exhibits. The co-operation of the courts, county and city officials, the Chicago Crime Commission and other leading civic and social organizations has been assured.

"Work on this survey will begin in the very near future," it is stated by Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the Community Trust, "and it is estimated that at least two months' time will be required in which to complete the study."

STAGGERED HOURS

A Plan to Relieve the Present Transportation Problem in Chicago

HAROLD ALMERT, Consulting Engineer, Technical Counsel

This plan can be made operative in from 60 to 90 days. It will reduce congestion and crowding 50 per cent or more, depending on the thoroughness with which the plan is carried out. No outlay of capital is required from the city, transportation companies or the riding public. It will produce collateral benefits to merchants, etc. Will furnish immediate desired relief and will prevent undue haste in providing the best possible plan for future transportation requirements.

At a meeting held last year by the various engineering associations of Chicago a symposium of the Chicago transportation problem was presented.

It was there stated that Chicago is ten years behind in its transportation facilities and that we have no agreed upon plan for its development in the future. It was also stated that if we had an acceptable and agreed upon plan it will take ten years of active construction to catch up with our requirements because of the continual growth of the city.

Bad as our conditions are, every fair-minded citizen or alderman that has investigated surface and elevated transportation facilities in other large cities must agree that, considering our physical limitations and habits of our riding public, the physical properties, service and management of our surface and elevated lines are second to none in this country.

In making this statement I hold no brief for the present transportation companies and have no preconceived plan for the future municipal or private ownership or operation of our transportation facilities. My mind is open, but as an engineer I do want to and must face the facts as they are, so that I may have a firm foundation on which to base my solution of the various steps as they present themselves in the future.

While most of my work is done outside of Chicago, I have lived in Chicago all my life, and while I have taken no part in furnishing Chicago transportation or working on the problem from a municipal or civic standpoint, except as a government official during the late war, in regulating traction companies in the use and conservation of fuel, but being an engineer and having worked on transportation and other public utility problems in a great many parts of the country during the last 25 years, I have recently begun an intensive study of our Chicago problem, and from a cursory examination of the exhaustive reports of other engineers and commissions can unhesitatingly say that the evolving of an acceptable plan for the consolidation of elevated and surface lines and the building of a limited or comprehensive system of subways cannot be agreed upon, financed, constructed and put into operation in time to give any reasonable relief from the present and growing congestion in the downtown or loop district, or even outlying congested districts.

Admitting that our conditions are serious, that immediate and permanent relief are necessary, that we have no acceptable plan, and that if we had, years of time would be required to furnish material relief, the mere fact that you have started too late and cannot now furnish adequate permanent relief immediately is no reason for abandoning consideration of systematic and permanent relief. Let that work go on vigorously, earnestly, honestly and without fear or favor, until a mature plan is provided that will adequately serve a growing and greater Chicago.

In the meantime, is there any hope for immediate relief? Is there any way in which our present facilities can be made to better serve the Chicago riding public while permanent relief is being provided? In a growing city to stand still is to go back.

If we admit, as we must, that because of our inability to furnish more streets, the companies cannot add more cars in the downtown district during rush hours, it is obviously not up to the companies.

It is not up to the companies or the city; then if there is a solution for immediate relief, it must be up to the riding public, the merchants, manufacturers and employers of street car riders.

Can the riding public furnish substantial, immediate relief? My answer is, it can.

The public has one bad if not vicious habit which increases the cost and inconvenience of transportation and many other lines of business, and that is that we all want or have to go down to work about the same time; we all want or have to go to lunch about the same time; we all want or have to ride home from work about the same time, and all want or have to seek recreation in the evening or do our uptown shopping about the same time. If you analyze this habit, you will find the cause for many unnecessary costs and lack of service in our daily city life.

In the management of one of Chicago's public utilities and a study of the habits of its customers, the term "diversity factor" was discovered and coined. The term is easily understood and is equally applicable and valuable in almost every walk of life, and is the heart of the solution of immediate relief of our transportation congestion. It will involve no investment by the city or transportation companies.

The solution lies in the systematic staggering of business hours of all stores, factories, offices and all other business undertakings in the congested areas so as to flatten out the present morning and evening peaks, and is up to the employers in the districts where traffic congestion exists.

If every man or woman that is going downtown tomorrow would get

out on his or her street car corner at the same time, the chances are only a fourth would be able to find room to hang on the first few cars that go by. On the other hand, if instead of all trying to go down at the same time, each by appointment went down at a time best suited to the traction facilities available, everybody would have room to sit or stand without crowding.

The first extreme is what we are unconsciously working toward, and is growing more costly and unnecessary. The second extreme is ideal from a traction operator's standpoint and is equally unnecessary, unless the policy of a seat for every rider is insisted upon. Between these two extremes, however, lies the solution of immediate, substantial relief and without any expenditures by the city or companies for increased facilities.

All that is required is the adoption of the plan by the City Council and the passage of an ordinance creating a commission composed of, say, one or more members of your transportation committee, your traction supervisor, a representative from each of the surface and elevated roads, and one from the Chicago Association of Commerce or other leading civic body representing the business interests, and another representing the working people, these serving as an executive committee and the president or secretary of each of the many individual line business organizations in and outside the loop to work up the data and act as spokesman for his particular line as members of the commission.

Your traction supervisor, with much valuable data at his disposal in the Parsons and other reports, supplemented by additional data collected by sending out questionnaires, can work out a schedule of opening and closing hours that will bring about the desired result, to which must be added the "I Will" Chicago spirit to make the plan effective.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the adoption of this plan need interfere in no way with your consideration of unification of traction facilities, planning and building subways. It will do more to effectively relieve congestion than twice the amount of your traction fund expended in subways, and you can have the relief and collateral advantages fully operative in 90 days or less and all for no expense except the trouble of planning the schedule and securing the required co-operation of the employers. It will require some courage to do so, but it will show how progressive or unprogressive Chicago is and whether or not the "I WILL" in Chicago is fact or fiction.

CLUB ELECTION, MONDAY, APRIL 17

By-Laws of The Woman's City Club of Chicago—Article VII

Section 1. Nominations for directors shall be made by petition signed by not less than twenty-five (25) members of the Club. Each nomination petition shall be filed with the Secretary of the Club not less than thirty days previous to the annual meeting. In case petitions are not filed, the board of directors may appoint a nominating committee, whose duty it shall be to secure suitable candidates for vacancies. The Secretary shall cause to be printed a ballot, bearing the names of the candidates (in alphabetical order), which ballot shall be mailed to each member of the Club not less than ten days before the annual meeting. Candidates equal in number to the places to be filled, and receiving the highest number of votes, shall be declared elected.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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Esther J. Wanner.....
..Young Woman's Auxiliary Secretary

EDITORIALS

Directors of the Woman's City Club Are Candidates for the Board of Cook County Commissioners.

It is with deep interest and pride that the Club realizes that the women chosen and indorsed by the more thoughtful and earnest groups in two political parties to appear on their respective tickets as candidates for Cook County Commissioners are all members of our Board of Directors. They are—

Annie S. Bemis (Mrs. E. W.).
Miss Helen Bennett.
Emily W. Dean (Mrs. George R.).
Winifred McNabb (Mrs. Duane).

Chairmen's Meeting

The Ward and Branch chairmen will meet on Wednesday March 8th. Mr. Joel D. Hunter, Supt. of the United Charities, will address the meeting on "The Present Status of Unemployment." Unemployment chairmen will attend the luncheon and give one minute reports of work done to date. Mrs. Elrod will discuss plans for next summer's clean city work, and Mrs. Walter F. Dodd will tell us what we should do in preparation for the coming elections.

The Woman's City Club is very fortunate in being able to announce that Mrs. Walter F. Dodd has accepted the chairmanship of the Central Municipal Citizenship Committee to succeed Miss S. Grace Nicholes, whose resignation on account of illness has been accepted with great regret. The valuable service which Miss Nicholes gave will be ably continued by Mrs. Dodd, who for four years was a member of the State Examining Board of Education of New Mexico and for two years supervisor of the teaching of history and civics of the Southern Illinois State Normal University. She has taken degrees at the universities of Missouri and Illinois and is co-author of "Government in Illinois." Mrs. Dodd, is therefore extremely well fitted to take up the important work of the election issues now coming up before the Committee and is cordially welcomed as its new chairman.

Our New Booklet

No member of the Woman's City Club can afford to do without the new booklet written by the Club's president, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, in which she gives a vivid account of the history and organization of the Club and its activities from its simple beginning eleven years ago when its activities were represented by fourteen committees to the present day when thirty-two active committees are at work. She has shown how it has grown in strength and influence not only in

matters of city health and public welfare, particularly that of children, but in questions of business administration of the city. The older members, many of whom are mentioned in the little book, will read with pride this record of constructive growth; and new members will derive inspiration on how to become more active workers. Committee work is reviewed in separate paragraphs and the by-laws of the Club are printed in the back.

The booklet is a splendid asset in our campaign for new members. The opportunities for new work for civic betterment, together with its past accomplishments which it sets forth, cannot fail to make every member want to bring in a new member to help the work forward. Individual copies can be secured upon application at the office—a charge of 25 cents apiece will be made for additional copies. Get your copy now.

The Municipal Citizenship Class will meet at luncheon at the round table in the main dining room, March 3rd, at 12 o'clock. All members are urged to be present for the consideration of some very important matters.

COMMITTEES

TOWN MEETINGS

LOUISE MONTGOMERY, Chairman

What Are the Issues in the Coming Primary Election?

This question was discussed in the Town Meeting, held February 18, at the City Club. The fact that no vital issues have as yet been raised and that in all probability none will be brought before the public was unanimously accepted as one indication of the present lack of standards in political parties and their leaders.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed calling for a mass-meeting of citizens to be held under the direction of the five following organizations represented in the discussion: The City Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Chicago Woman's Aid, the Woman's City Club and the League of Women Voters. These organizations will be asked to unite in a representative committee on arrangements, the objective point being to find out whether the citizens of Chicago are content to have an election on party lines only without issues relating to the common welfare and good government.

Four possible issues for public discussion were suggested to be put squarely before the leaders of all political parties. The citizens of Chicago would like an answer to the following:

1. Are you in favor of a Cook County Civil Service Law?

2. Are you in favor of a Sanitary District Civil Service Law?

3. Are you in favor of a Referendum on Sanitary District Bonds?

4. Are you in favor of a Nonpartisan Election Law, to cover the election of the Mayor of the City of Chicago?

These questions are given as a kind of self-starter. Others will easily suggest themselves if the minds of the citizens are awake to the need of thinking what it really means when a city of 2,701,705 inhabitants can come within six weeks of a primary election with vital issues of the kind given above entirely omitted from the campaign.

The Woman's City Club has appointed a representative for further conference on this matter.

Young Woman's Auxiliary

MISS MABEL MORROW, Chairman
MISS ESTHER WANNER, Secretary

The activities of the Young Woman's Auxiliary have been many and varied this past month. The different clubs have made their usual trips to the different hospitals to entertain the wounded soldiers. The boys always enjoy and appreciate having the girls come, and the plays and programs the girls give are very enthusiastically received. There also have been many parties among the local clubs, this being a birthday month, and one large get-together affair for all the girls was held at the Eleanor Social Center. The course in parliamentary law under the leadership of Laura D. Pelham has just been completed. The classes were well attended and the girls not only enjoyed them, but gained a great deal that will be of value to them in conducting their own group meetings.

Becoming an auxiliary to the Woman's City Club has made this a very eventful month in the history of the girls' organization. After the welcoming reception given for the girls, at which about 250 were present, the girls appreciated more fully what the affiliation with the club is going to mean to them. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen gave a very inspiring talk to the girls, which made them anxious to take part in the splendid work of the mother club. In becoming the auxiliary the girls feel that they will be able to more comprehensively carry out their program of "service, education, and recreation."

Cook County Affairs Committee

HARRIET E. VITTUM, Chairman

The Committee is engaged at present in studying the proposed budget of the county for the current year. Provision is made in this budget for the maintenance of the County Hospital, Oak Forest Infirmary, Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Home, County Jail—in fact, for all the philanthropic work of the county as well as for country roads, etc. It is of the greatest interest to members of the Woman's City Club that the tax money of the citizens of the county be so apportioned that these institutions be adequately provided for. The following recommendations have so far been made to the Board of Cook County Commissioners and have been endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Club:

Increase in salaries of the probation Officers of the Juvenile Court from $222,514.08 to $266,420.16.

Increase of rural nursing force from three to seven—an increase in cost from $53,232.00 to $60,624.00.

An appropriation of $650,000.00 for mothers' pensions.

That no increase be made in the salary of the matron of the Juvenile Detention Home.

Decrease in number of investigators in county agent's office with elimination of follow-up work done by them in mothers' pension families, because this work is being done by another department.

Increase in general supply fund for maintenance of Oak Forest Infirmary from $342,007.24 to $375,000.00.

Ward leaders are requested to write at once to the commissioners in their districts confirming the recommendations. Members of the Club are urged to get in touch with the commissioners, remembering that many of them are now asking nominations from their political parties for re-election. It is extremely important to watch their sense of responsibility as they help to build a budget that disposes of some $23,000,000.00 of the taxpayers' money.

Transportation Committee

MRS. HAROLD F. WHITE, Chairman

The Transportation Committee was in charge of the club meeting on the afternoon of February 20th. Dean Heilman, of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, gave a summary of Chicago's traction history, and Mr. Jerome Frank, special attorney for the Social Transportation Committee of the City Council, followed with an outline of the various solutions offered for the traction problem. These four plans are as follows:

First: The September, 1918, traction ordinance passed by the City Council but rejected on referendum vote by the people;

Second: Mayor Thompson's Traction District Plan submitted to the City Council September 9, 1919;

Third: The plan submitted by U. S. Schwartz to the sub-committee of the Local Transportation Committee under date of December 19, 1921; and

Fourth: The plan submitted to the Committee January 12, 1922, by Mr. Henry A. Blair, president of the Chicago Surface Lines.

House Library Committee

RUTH NICHOLS, Chairman

Library Hour—Miss Mary McDowell brought before the fortunate ones who gathered at the Library Hour the 27th of January a most convincing picture of the need of the city for a change in the methods of collection and disposal of city refuse. Miss McDowell used Hering's and Greeley's "The Collection and Disposal of Municipal Refuse" as a foundation for her talk. This book is such an interesting and complete analysis of the subject that it is desired to add a copy to the Club Library for reference. To this end the Committee asks for donations. About three dollars are now pledged, but about $3.50 more is needed.

Committee on Membership

MRS. WILLIAM S. HEFFERAN, Chairman

New members in January.....172
New members from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20 320

Total during drive.....492

With the sanction of the Board of Directors the drive was continued until February 28th, and was to be carried on by telephone from the 20th to the 28th.

Committee on Clean City

MRS. ALLEN ELROD, Chairman

On February 8th the Committee took a trip through a part of the Chicago tunnel, 40 feet under the streets. This tunnel is being considered as a possible channel by which garbage might be removed from the city.

The Chairman attends the meetings of the Streets and Alleys Committee of the City Council every Monday morning.

Sanitary District Committee

MRS. RUSSELL H. OPDYKE, Chairman

Representatives of this Committee attend regularly the Board and Committee meetings of the trustees of the Sanitary District.

The Committee is making plans for an open meeting the latter part of March, at which all the candidates for trustees of the Sanitary District in the April primaries will be invited to speak. All Club members will be cordially invited to this meeting.

WARD ITEMS

Second Ward

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Chairman

The Second Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club is alive on political issues and the new constitution. They are having applica-

tions from other civic groups, for speakers along civic lines.

Mrs. Lydia Stewart, chairman of the Clean City Committee, Second Ward Branch, is organizing groups to push the clean-up movement in each precinct.

Bertha L. Hensley has done very good work along the cabaret lines by helping on the Police Committee.

Our branch is growing, we are taking in new members every month.

The next regular meeting will be held on Friday, March 24th, at 2:30, when Mrs. Fetherston of the Elizabeth McCormick Fund will talk with slides, on "Child Welfare."

Third Ward

MRS. E. L. MURFEY, Chairman

The annual meeting of the Third Ward Branch will be held at the home of the unemployment chairman, Mrs. John R. Bensley, 3933 Ellis avenue, Thursday, March 16th, at 2:30 p. m. Election of officers and nomination of a chairman. Miss Madge Headley will speak on "Housing and Zoning."

Fifth Ward

MRS. JOHN T. KELLY, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch will be held at McKinley Park Field House, on March 16th (note change in day), at 8 p. m. Miss Montegriffo will address the meeting.

Sixth Ward

MRS. E. E. WAFUL, Chairman

The Sixth Ward Branch will meet on March 9th, at 10 a. m., at the home of Mrs. Angus Roy Shannon, 5201 Blackstone avenue. After the election of officers for the coming year, Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke will address the Branch on "Our Sanitary District."

Seventh Ward

March 1, 1922—

12:15—Luncheon.

1:15—Course in Citizenship—Lesson VI: County Government; Exile and Proposed Improvements. Victor S. Yarros.

2:00—Business.

2:30—Address: Speaker to be announced.

Program in charge of Mrs. E. J. Feehry.

March 15, 1922—

12:15—Luncheon.

1:15—Course in Citizenship: Discussion of Lesson VI.

2:00—Business.

2:30—Address: "Political Parties." Prof. Wm. E. Dodd, Dept. of History, University of Chicago.

March 29, 1922—

12:15—Luncheon.

1:15—Course in Citizenship—Lesson VII: "State Government — Recent Reforms and Next Steps." Victor S. Yarros.

2:00—Business. Report of Nominating Committee.

2:30—The Illinois League of Women Voters' Day.

Program in charge of Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, state president.

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. F. W. SHAND, Chairman

On Thursday, March 9th, the members of the Thirteenth Ward will meet at the Woman's City Club at 1:30. After a short business meeting the members will go to visit the Field Museum.

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Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ DEACH, Chairman

On March 7th the Eighteenth Ward Branch will hold its meeting in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Robert McCall will address the meeting on "Our Young People."

Twenty-first Ward

MRS. ROBERT BATES, Chairman

The Twenty-first Ward Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. George J. Farnsworth, 1448 Astor street, on Tuesday afternoon, March 14th, at 4 o'clock.

Chairman of Program, Mrs. James B. Herrick.

Topic, "Continuation Schools."

Speaker, Mr. E. G. Cooley, principal of the Continuation Schools of the City of Chicago.

Twenty-fifth Ward

MRS. L. J. HOTCHKISS, Chairman

The south end of the Twenty-fifth Ward (new Forty-eighth Ward) is making ready to join the sisterhood of ward branches. A definite announcement will be made in the next bulletin. In the meantime, will club members reserve a little time and energy to help make this branch an active and useful factor in municipal affairs.

Twenty-sixth Ward

MRS. WM. H. CADE, Chairman

Schools of Citizenship to be held at the Ravenswood Y. M. C. A., March 15th, 16th and 17th. At 6 p. m. dinner on the 17th.

Speakers: Mrs. Simons, Northwestern University; Prof. Merriam, Miss Helen Montegriffo, Miss Jessie Binford, Prof. Colgrove, Miss Rankin, Prof. John Paul Goode, Prof. Paul Douglas.

Tickets will be $1.00 for the course and can be secured from Mrs. W. H. Cade, 2506 Aubert avenue.

This course is given under the auspices of the Woman's City Club and the Illinois League of Women Voters.

Twenty-seventh Ward

MRS. GEORGE WOOD BYINGTON, Acting Chairman

Every member is urged to be present and all women in the community who are interested in civic betterment and emancipation from the present order of things are cordially invited to come and help us perfect an organization that will make this branch, in the fullest sense of the word, "a unit through which the usefulness of the Woman's City Club is extended."

The annual meeting of the Twenty-seventh Ward Branch of the Woman's City Club will be held in the Field House, Independence Park, March 23, 1922, at 2:30 p. m.

As provided by the constitution, officers for the ensuing year will be elected and a chairman nominated.

Miss Montegriffo will be with us and we expect a rousing meeting.

Thirty-second Ward

MRS. C. G. KINDRED Chairman

The Thirty-second Ward Branch will meet Friday, March 10th, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. F. K. White, 7251 Princeton avenue. Subject: "Clean City." The urgency of women going to the primary will be discussed.

Park Ridge Branch

MRS. U. G. JOHNSON, Chairman

Miss Madge Headley will address the Park Ridge Branch of the Woman's City Club on March 15th on "City Planning and Zoning for the Small Town."

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March 5th—Mr. William Mackintire Salter: "In Quietness and Confidence Shall Be Your Strength."

March 12th—Judge Florence Allen: The New Freedom and the New Responsibility.
By Mr. Bridges.

March 19th—William Ewart Gladstone, the Christian Statesman.

March 26th—Miss Clemence Dane's Play, **A Bill of Divorcement.**

April 2nd—"The White Man's Burden" and the New Internationalism.

April 9th—National Self-Determination and Its Limits.

All seats free. Members of the Woman's City Club cordially invited.

COMMITTEES

Budget and Finance
Mrs. John V. Farwell. Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Forest 56

Bulletin
Miss Estelle F. Ward.....
...1725 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill.
Evanston 334

House Committee
Mrs. George R. Dean.....
Superior 3104.....25 E. Walton Pl.

House Library
Miss Ruth G. Nichols.....
.....6925 N. Ashland Ave.

Membership
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Program
Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.....
.....832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
Winnetka 600.

Social
Mrs. Frederick T. West.....
Superior 1282....68 E. Division St.

Americanization
Mrs. William S. Hefferan.....
Normal 8948.....6631 Harvard Ave.

Bathing Beaches and Public Comfort Stations
Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.....
.....6512 Kenwood Ave.
Hyde Park 5640

Municipal Citizenship
Mrs. Walter F. Dodd.....
Graceland 9821...628 Cornelia Ave.

Public Health and Child Welfare
Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.....
Supr. 9430.....848 N. Dearborn St.

City Finance
Mrs. H. N. Rose....243 N. Pine Ave.
Austin 1995

City Welfare Exhibit
Mrs. William S. Monroe.....
.....64 East Elm St.
Superior 4609.

Civil Service
Mrs. Murry Nelson..48 E. Schiller St.
Superior 7856

Clean Air and Fuel Conservation
Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff.....
.....6018 Stony Island Ave.
Hyde Park 267

Clean City
Mrs. Allen Elrod..4852 Pensacola Ave.
Kildare 6437.

State Constitution
Miss Jeanette Bates. 118 N. LaSalle St.
Franklin 5618

Cook County Affairs
Miss Harriet E. Vittum.....
Monroe 1717.....1400 Augusta St.

Education
Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.....
Newcastle 752.....5791 Circle Ave.

Food and Markets
Mrs. John S. Brown..5940 W. Erie St.
Austin 5118

Housing and Zoning
Miss Madge Headley..6565 Yale Ave.
Wentworth 8848

Legislative
Mrs. John T. Mason.....Aurora, Ill.
Aurora 30

Police. Police Stations and Jails
Miss Jessie Binford. 816 S. Halsted St.
Monroe 5111

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Mrs. George W. Reinecke.....
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Miss Mary E. McDowell.....
Yards 596.....4630 Gross Ave.

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Fairfax 2627...6427 Greenwood Ave.

Sanitary District
Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke.....
.....902 Oakwood Blvd.
Oakland 1843.

Social Hygiene
Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.....
Monroe 70.....800 S. Halsted St.

Tuesday Citizenship Class
Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.....
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CLUB CALENDAR FOR MARCH

Wednesday, March 1.

2:30 P. M.—Seventh Ward Branch.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics. "How We Should Be Represented in the State Legislature." Mrs. Walter F. Dodd.

Friday, March 3.

12:15 P. M.—Municipal Citizenship Committee.

12:00 M. —Constitutional Convention Committee Luncheon.

Saturday, March 4.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District—Postponed to March 13.

2:30 P. M.—**Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial Lectureship Course. Third lecture: "The Mechanism of the Party. Spoils Systems, Money in Elections, etc." Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, Department of History, University of Chicago.**

Monday, March 6.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Committees.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Food and Markets.

2:00 P. M.—**Regular monthly club meeting under the auspices of the Central Municipal Citizenship Committee, Mrs. Walter F. Dodd, Chairman.**

Tuesday, March 7.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Speeding Up Our Citizenship." Mrs. E. W. Bemis. Petitions on Primary Laws.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Technique of Politics" (demonstration of the Primary Election by the Class).

8:00 P. M.—Eighteenth Ward Branch.

Wednesday, March 8.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

12:00 M. —Luncheon for Ward and Suburban Branch Chairmen and Unemployment Chairmen.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics. "Americanization," Mrs. Wm. S. Hefferan.

Thursday, March 9.

10:00 A. M.—Sixth Ward Branch.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Committee Luncheon.

1:30 P. M.—Thirteenth Ward Branch.

Friday, March 10.

2:30 P. M.—Thirty-second Ward Branch.

Saturday, March 11.

2:30 P. M.—**Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial Lectureship Course. Fourth lecture: "The Political and Social Problems of Recent Decades—Main Principles." Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, Department of History, University of Chicago.**

Monday, March 13.

11:00 A. M.—Committee on Recreation. The Committee will visit the Carl Schurz High School to see the Physical Education program in operation.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District. Speaker, Robert Isham Randolph.

Tuesday, March 14.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Serving the County Interest." Speakers, Candidates for County Offices.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Technique of Politics." (A lesson in registration.)

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Housing and Zoning will meet with the Chicago Zoning Commission, 163 W. Washington St.

Wednesday, March 15.

2:30 P. M.—Seventh Ward Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Park Ridge Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch Civics Class.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics. "Nominations and Party Machinery." Alderman Guy Guernsey.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR MARCH—Cont.

Thursday, March 16.

12:00 M. —Committee on Health and Child Welfare, luncheon meeting in Committee "A". (Postponed from the first Thursday in the month to this date.) Speaker, Dr. W. A. Evans of the Chicago Tribune.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch Civics Class.

2:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.

8:00 P. M.—Fifth Ward Branch.

Friday, March 17.

12:00 M. —Constitutional Convention Committee Luncheon.

12:30 P. M.—Committee on City Finance.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-sixth Ward Branch Civics Class. Dinner, 6:00 P. M.

7:00 P. M.—House Library Committee.

8:00 P. M.—Book Review Evening. "Essays Up to Date." Miss Margaret Ely.

Saturday, March 18.

12:00 M. —Education Committee Luncheon.

Monday, March 20.

10:30 A. M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Committees.

2:00 P. M.—**Regular Monthly Club Meeting under auspices of Committee on Social Hygiene. Dr. Rachelle Yarros, Chairman. "The Danger of Social Disease to the General Public."**

Tuesday, March 21.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Sanitary District Issues." Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke and Candidates.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Election Booth Rules." Counting the Ballot, a Demonstration.

Wednesday, March 22.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Cook County Affairs.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics. "The Ballot and Election Machinery." Professor Charles E. Merriam.

Thursday, March 23.

11:30 A. M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

12:15 P. M.—Committee on Civil Service. Luncheon at Round Table.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-seventh Ward Branch.

2:30 P. M.—Americanization Committee open meeting. "The Foreign Born Woman and the Vote." A Symposium.

4:00 P. M.—Library Hour. "Community Life." Mrs. Augustus Frank, Chairman. Tea, 10c per person.

Friday, March 24.

2:30 P. M.—Second Ward Branch.

Tuesday, March 28.

11:00 A. M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "Our County Institutions." Speakers, Miss Harriet E. Vittum and Dr. John Favill.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "Getting Out the Vote." A Symposium with Anecdotes.

2:30 P. M.—Committee on Americanization.

Wednesday, March 29.

11:00 A. M.—Committee on Public Institutions.

2:30 P. M.—Seventh Ward Branch.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics. "Child Welfare," Mrs. L. H. Fetherston.

Thursday, March 30.

8:00 P. M.—**Social and Civic Evening under auspices of Membership Committee, Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, Chairman. "The Primary Situation," George C. Sikes. Music by the Girls' Glee Club of the Industrial Service Center of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Vera Jacobson, Director.**

Woman's City Club of Chicago

Volume X APRIL, 1922 Number 12

VOTE IN THE PRIMARY

April 11—6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MRS. WALTER F. DODD, Chairman Municipal Citizenship Committee

Who May Vote. If you live in Chicago, Cicero, or Summit you cannot vote unless you are registered. Those who live elsewhere in Cook County need not register and can swear in their votes even though they are not registered.

The Primary. The Primary is a *party* election. To vote in it you must declare your party affiliation. You cannot vote in the Primary of one party if within the two preceding years you have voted in the Primary of another party, or if you have signed the Primary petition of an opposite political party, or the petition of an independent candidate for an office to be voted for at the Primary. These considerations determine your party membership for the Primary.

If you are voting in a Party Primary for the first time, or if you have not voted in a Primary for two years, nor signed petitions such as are referred to above, you are free to choose your party on April 11. This choice will determine your *Primary* voting for the next two years.

In the Primary of April 11 you will choose those who are to be the candidates of your party in the November election, and elect party state central committeemen by congressional districts and precinct committeemen in the country districts. These control your party machinery. The Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties choose their candidates on April 11. In a sense, the Primary is the machinery through which each of these parties may settle its family affairs.

At the Polls. Go to the polls some time between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., the earlier the better. State your name, residence, and party affiliation to the Primary judges. Obtain the Primary ballot of your party. Within the City of Chicago you will also receive a ballot for voting upon a question of aldermanic affairs, to be submitted independently of the party Primary. Retire to a booth and mark your ballots.

Marking the Ballot. Mark a cross (X) in the square in front of and opposite the name of each candidate of your choice for each office to be filled. In marking your ballot, note the number of candidates to be nominated for each office. Be certain not to vote for more than that number, for so doing would destroy your vote for that office.

In voting for *county commissioners,* be sure that you vote separately for a President of the County Board and also for the same candidate as a member of that Board. This means that you vote twice for the same person—once for the Presidency and once for membership of the Board.

Each cross X in the proper place upon your ballot counts one vote and one vote only for the candidate of your choice. The only exception to this is that of nominating Representatives in the General Assembly.

In nominating candidates for *Representatives* each voter "may cast three votes for one candidate or may distribute the same or equal parts

thereof among two candidates or three candidates, as he shall see fit." This means that in voting for representatives, marking for only one candidate may count as three votes, and marking two candidates may count as one and one-half votes each. It is, of course, permissible here also to cast one vote for each of three candidates.

After you have marked your Primary ballot, fold it before leaving the booth so as to conceal your markings and so as to show on its back the initials of the election judge. Place no marks upon your Primary ballot other than the crosses X in the squares in front of the candidates for whom you have voted. To do otherwise will render your vote invalid.

The Issues of the Primary

The Woman's City Club, under the leadership of the Municipal Citizenship Committee has made a careful study of the city and county candidates to be nominated in the Primary. This study has not dealt with legislative candidates for the reason that a study of such candidates is made by the Legislative Voters' League. Their findings will be sent to each member of the Club. The Chicago Bar Association will hold a Bar Primary to ascertain their choice of candidates for Municipal Judges. They will publish a report of their results in the papers prior to the Primary.

In our study of local candidates we have enjoyed the hearty cooperation of the Club members, candidates, and the party leaders. The study has involved an interview with each candidate by a Club member and the filling out of a questionnaire signed by the candidate himself. The reports so collected are on file and constitute a source of reference for the Club. From these reports a "Who's Who" will be worked out and published by the Club prior to the November election. Each candidate has also been individually interviewed upon the single issue of the extension and application of civil service, notwithstanding that this issue was also covered by the questionnaire. In addition, written statements were obtained from the group leaders in each party as to their campaign issues and as to their position regarding civil service. These statements are printed as a part of this article.

Civil Service an Issue

The Woman's City Club joined with other civic groups in making an issue in the primary election of extending civil service in the county, and of applying civil service to the employes of the Sanitary and Forest Preserve Districts. In all but a few cases individual candidates in the various groups of the Democratic and Republican parties have committed themselves definitely in favor of extending civil service in the county. All candidates for the presidency of the County Board have likewise committed themselves. The statements of the group leaders are included in the article and from these you may judge of their attitude.

Our Club does not regard the statements of candidates and party leaders as mere paper promises. The Club will follow up this issue through the party conventions, the November election, and until satisfactory legislation has been enacted, applying civil service to all employes of local governing bodies. The Club does not regard civil service as a panacea for all political ills, but believes it to be one of the immediately attainable means for increasing the efficiency in the county offices.

To a large extent the primary issues, both in the Democratic and Republican parties are personal. Civil service is the one issue of prin-

ciple to which we are committing all groups and with respect to which the party group finally successful in the November election will be expected to produce results. If those elected to local office *really* desire civil service, appropriate legislation can be obtained.

The group relationships in each of the larger parties are confused and involve little in the way of definite principles. In order to aid the members of the Club we present in this article a tabular statement of the group alignments in each of the major parties together with an analysis of the party situation.

Civil Service

The Club is non-partisan and we make no endorsements or recommendations. We do, however, call your careful attention to the statements by the group leaders of the two major parties, and to their attitude and that of the candidates upon civil service. Such statements were requested from all group leaders, but none was received from the Crowe group of the Republican party.

The Democratic Primary

Leaders of both Democratic groups are squarely committeed to civil service. No individual candidate of either group has been found opposing this issue except John W. Beckwith, citizens' candidate for the Probate judgeship.

Corrected to March 27, 1922

Office	Citizens' Organization	Regular Organization	Unattached
Trustee of Sanitary District..	Conrad L. Le Blanc John Faulkner Vincent S. Zwiefka	T. J. Crowe Michael Rosenberg James M. Whalen	Edmund H. Burke
County Sheriff	John E. Traeger	James M. Dailey	Gilbert Krug M. J. Klobuchar
County Clerk	Robert M. Sweitzer	Robert M. Sweitzer	
County Treasurer	P. J. Carr	P. J. Carr	
County Judge	John J. Rooney	Edmund K. Jarecki	
Judge of Probate Court.....	John W. Beckwith	Henry Horner	
Clerk of Probate Court.....	John S. Clark	Henry A. Zender	Henry Gierman George Langan
Clerk of Criminal Court.....	Harry Hildreth, Jr.	John P. Gibbons	
County Supt. of Schools.....	Edward J. Tobin	Edward J. Tobin	
County Assessor	James R. Quinn	M. K. Sheridan	William F. Burns
Member Board of Review.....	James M. Slattery	Ulysses S. Schwartz	John R. Gorey Frank J. Walsh Henry Rosenthal
President Board of County Commissioners	Daniel Ryan	Anton J. Cermak	William J. Rooney Thomas J. Carroll Stephen Kelly Timothy J. Carroll
County Commissioners in Chicago	Daniel Ryan William D. Scott Frank Ragen Mary Eileen Ahern Mary McEnerney Peter Lavorata	Anton J. Cermak Joseph M. Fitzgerald Emmet Whealan John Budinger Bartley Burg Joseph A. Mendel Frank J. Wilson Frank J. Roeder Morris F. Kavanagh Robt. W. McKinlay Morris T. Cullerton Rudolph L. Schapp	James A. Long Thos. J. Carroll Wm. J. Rooney Stephen Kelly John Schmidt John L. Ritzman Jeremiah Hafke William J. Igoe John P. Maciejencki Frank J. Szymanski William G. Griffin Stan. J. Mankowski

The Democratic Primary—Cont.

Office	Citizens' Organization	Regular Organization	Unattached
County Commissioners in Chicago—Continued	Albert Nowak Mrs. E. W. Bemis	Albert Nowak William J. Connors Mrs. E. W. Bemis	Paul V. Pallasch Charles J. McDonald Joseph E. McCarthy Timothy J. Carroll Harry H. Peabody
County Commissioners Outside Chicago	Jean P. Washburn	James I. Wolcott Frank J. Novak Joseph F. Triska Elizabeth Schroyer Jean P. Washburn	James J. Sup E. R. Zimmerman Barney Richter James I. Wolcott
Municipal Court— A. Full Six-Year Term....	John M. Lowery James Donahue Frank H. Graham Edward G. Woods Joseph A. Graber Irving G. Zazove James R. Considine Edmund J. Rice Patrick J. Kelly Michael F. Ryan	Sam. E. Weinshenker Edmund Mulcahy Isadore Brown Philip J. Finnegan Frank T. Huening Frank P. Danisch John Prytalski Francis Borrelli Francis B. Allegretti Dennis W. Sullivan	George E. Sankstone John Courtney Leonard F. McGee Mac B. McGonigle Frank N. Moore Morris J. Drezner A. J. O'Malley John J. Byrne P. J. Harrington
B. New Six-Year Term....	Eugene L. McGarry Leo V. Roeder	S. E. Pincus Al F. Gorman	J. Edward Clancy Wm. S. McNamara
C. New Four-Year Term...	James J. O'Toole Martin Walsh	E. Marshal Amberg Frank T. Sullivan	
D. New Two-Year Term...	Eliot H. Evans John E. Van Nata	John F. O'Connell Joseph Burke	
E. To fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Harry M. Fisher.....	Matthew D. Hartigan	Peter H. Schwaba	

Filings for the presidency of the County Board have been made by William J. Rooney, Thomas J. Carroll, Stephen Kelly, John Schmidt, Jeremiah Haefke, and Timothy J. Carroll. These candidates are not listed under the presidency of the County Board in the table above because of lack of space. Cermak and Ryan are the candidates of the two opposing groups for the presidency of the County Board, and have first and second place on the ballot, respectively, so that they are the real contenders.

The Republican Primary

The individual candidates on the Brundage and Deneen tickets all express themselves as favorable to the extension and application of civil service. Most of the members of the Crowe group individually express themselves as of the same opinion. Attention is called, however, to the fact that Mr. James H. Lawley, Crowe candidate for Sanitary District Trustee, expressed himself against civil service and that Mr. Matthias A. Mueller, Crowe candidate for the same office, refused to make a statement upon this issue.

Corrected to March 27, 1922

Office	Brundage Group	Crowe Group	Deneen Group	Unattached
Trustee of Sanitary District	James H. Lawley Matthias A. Mueller Thomas O. Wallace	James H. Lawley Matt. A. Mueller Thomas O. Wallace	Sol. P. Roderick Robert I. Randolph George M. Tobey	Charles J. Peters
County Sheriff	Peter M. Hoffman	Peter M. Hoffman	H.C.W.Laubenheimer	
County Clerk			Robert E. Barbee	Carl W. Zepp
County Treasurer	Charles Ringer	Charles Ringer	Wallace G. Clark	Berger H. Loman
County Judge				Frank S. Righeime

The Republican Primary—Cont.

Office	Brundage Group	Crowe Group	Deneen Group	Unattached
Judge of Probate Court.	Jerome J. Crowley	Jerome J. Crowley	C. Arch. Williams	William H. Fish William Schulze
Clerk of Probate Court.	John F. Tyrell	John F. Tyrell	John F. Devine	
Clerk of Criminal Court	William R. Parker	William R. Parker	Frank Palmbla	
County Supt. of Schools.	Orville T. Bright, Jr.	Ellen Foster	Orville T. Bright, Jr.	Christian Peterson
County Assessor		George K. Schmidt	August F. W. Siebel	
Member Board of Review	Adolphus B. Magnus	Adolph B. Magnus	Edward R. Litsinger	
President Board of Co. Commissioners	Charles S. Peterson	William Busse	Charles S. Peterson	
County Commissioners in Chicago	Tom Murray Charles S. Peterson John R. Palandeck Helen M. Bennett Otto L. Annareno Joseph Zientek Emily W. Dean Borger O. Borgenson	Albert Swanson Helen Danek Bertha M. Severin William J. Grace James A. Scott Otto L. Annoreno Joseph Zientek Roy C. Woods Eden Brehke Charles Hoepfner	Charles N. Goodnow Tom Murray Charles S. Peterson Thomas A. Boyer Myrtle T. Blacklidge Helen M. Bennett Joseph E. Esposito James H. Johnson Emily W. Dean Borger O. Borgerson	Frank A. West Melchior Schneller Robt. Blumenfeld William C. Wood Timothy S. O'Donnell Joseph Seaman Peter Connelly Edward W. Sullivan William Schultz Louis Topolewski James L. Perkins James Puzicka August C. Mine Olaf C. Martens J. R. Macwain Katherine Cotter A. L. Van Aelstyn Clarence E. Elkins Robert A. J. Shaw A. W. Lutter Victor R. A. Peterson Angela De Vere W. G. Shortall Rudolph Kudlata John F. Scanlan Angelo Marubio
County Commissioners Outside Chicago	Geo. F. Hand James Harper Gertrude C. Lieber Edward P. Roe Micbael Schiessele	William Busse Wm. H. MacLean George A. Miller Dudley D. Pierson Fred'k W. Penfield	George F. Hand James Harper Gertrude C. Lieber Edward P. Roe Edwin E. Vail	Anthony Srebalus John Montanari
Municipal Court— A. Full Six-Year Term	Wells N. Cook Howard W. Hayes John Richardson John R. Newcomer Hosea W. Wells Emanuel Eller Gabriel J. Norden Frank B. Teed Herbert Auw Max Luster	Wells M. Cook Howard W. Hayes John C. Richardson John R. Newcomer Hosea W. Wells Emanuel Eller John F. Haas Theodore F. Ehler Harry W. Meneley Max Luster	Wells M. Cook Howard Hayes Sheridan E. Fry John R. Newcomer Hosea W. Wells Paul Corkell Frederick W. Elliott Theodore F. Ehler Earl C. Hales Don. H. McGillvary	Wm. F. Ader C. G. Palmer F. S. Catlin Oscar Thonander Arthur Carlsten A. G. Neuffer Louis S. Cohn W. M. Gallagher P. J. Hower R. E. Westbrook Frances E. Spooner
B. New Six-Year Term	Alfar N. Eberhardt Louis Grollman	Albert M. Gualano Charles Roloff	Wm. E. Helander	R. C. Darley C. G. Palmer Eugene Stewart
C. New Four-Year Term	George M. Bagby John J. Lupe	Earl J. Walker John J. Lupe	Beryl B. Collins Marion I. Rudlick	C. G. Palmer R. S. Martin
D. New Two-Year Term	Henry Seligman Guy C. Crapple	Ransom E. Walker Guy C. Crapple	Benjamin E. Cohen Theo. H. Wunderlich	C. G. Palmer R. B. Johnson Arthur A. Maina
E. Two-year vacancy caused by resignation of Fisher	Albert E. Beath	Frank Peska		

In the Republican Primary the situation is more confused than in the Democratic. The contest is between the Deneen, the Brundage, and the Crowe groups. However, the Brundage and Deneen groups in certain cases are supporting the same candidates, as in the case of Charles S.

Peterson for president of the County Board; and Tom Murray, Helen M. Bennett, Emily Washburn Dean, and Borger O. Bergarson for Chicago members of the County Board. It will be noted from the table that the Brundage and Deneen groups also agree upon certain candidates for judges of the Municipal Court.

The Thompson-Lundin organization ostensibly has no candidates in the field for county officers. Judge Frank S. Righeimer was elected to the vacancy of the county judgeship as a Thompson candidate, but has no opposition for the Republican nomination for this office. He is, therefore, noted in the above table as unattached.

REFERENDUM ON ALDERMEN

MRS. H. N. ROSE.

Owing to the failure of the City Council to act upon a bond issue proposal twenty days before election, that question will not appear upon the ballots this spring. Guided by the findings of a subcommittee that has been for several months at work upon a survey of the city's most imperative improvement needs, the Finance Committee recommended to the Council that the people be asked to vote $3,400,000 for bridge and viaduct construction, and $2,000,000 to be used in extensions and replacements in the lighting system, but the order, deferred, was not again called up for action within the time required by law.

Work upon the Roosevelt Road bridge, suspended for more than a year because the funds from a former bond issue were exhausted, is likely to be resumed by May 1st. Of the $2,000,000 recently paid to the city by the Telephone Company, the Council appropriated $1,500,000 to be used for that purpose. The original order transferring the funds called for the entire amount, but was so amended as to set aside $500,000 for immediate use in cleaning streets and alleys.

N. B. *The Primary date is April* 11.

However, in addition to choosing party nominees for county and state offices at the primary election, Chicago voters will decide whether or not aldermen elected in 1920 shall continue to sit in the Council until 1923. Following approval of the 50 ward law the Legislature passed an act extending for one year the terms of aldermen elected to serve until 1922. Validity of the law being questioned, bondsmen of the city treasurer advised him to refuse to pay salaries to 1920 aldermen after their two years were up. No court decision has been obtained, but fortified by legal advice to the effect that the question is one of public policy, subject to a referendum, the aldermen have voted to submit it to the people for decision.

Should the law fail of approval, each of the (old) thirty-five wards, some of them with populations of more than 100,000, would have only one representative in the council until next year's aldermanic election. Among those eliminated would be Alderman John A. Richert, veteran chairman of the Finance Committee, whose exhaustive, detailed knowledge of the city's business justifies what a former alderman once said of him: "If he were touched with a scalpel he would bleed figures." Ald. Schwartz, chairman of the Local Transportation Committee, and a man of superior merit and promise, would also be lost to the city's service. Others, well known to council "fans," who would disappear are Coughlin of the first ward, Toman of the fourteenth, and

Byrne of the twenty-ninth, the latter the indefatigable spokesman in the council of union labor.

Three wards, the sixth, seventh and tenth, now have only one alderman each, so that the expense to the city, if the 1920 men are retained, will be $160,000. They were elected at salaries of $3,500, but are paid $5,000, the amount set by the new 50 ward law, which, the law department holds, is now in operation (except in the minor detail of the 50 wards).

STATEMENTS OF GROUP LEADERS UPON CIVIL SERVICE

(*Given at request of the Woman's City Club*)

James T. Igoe, Campaign Manager of the Citizen's Democratic Organization

"Every candidate upon the citizens' ticket is a firm believer in the strict enforcement of the civil service regulations and its extensions in the county and application to the Forest Preserve and Sanitary Districts. They are avowedly against the use of civil service positions by political bosses in order to further their own personal or private gain and glory."

Dr. Willis O. Nance, Campaign Manager of the Brundage Republican Group

"The merit system under our civil service laws, while theoretically correct, is but an incident of government. The main question and the big question at this time is to get the administration of government into the hands of persons who will recognize the sacredness of the trust given them by the people. In the hands of a corrupt administration, civil service renders no relief."

Guy Gernsey, Campaign Manager of the Deneen Republican Group

"It (the Deneen group) has stood for progressive legislation—it stands for such now—for the extension and enforcement of the merit system, for economy in public expenditures and for the elimination of waste in the conduct of public affairs."

Martin J. O'Brien, Chairman, Managing Committee of Regular Democratic Organization

"Replying to your inquiry concerning the attitude of Democrats, who are candidates for the several county offices, towards the extension of civil service to the county government, I believe I can reply with accuracy and fairness to those who are concerned, that without a single exception they would welcome such a change.

"We had a county civil service act when Democrats were swept into the county offices in 1910, and though that act subsequently was declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Supreme Court, I have reasons for asserting its provisions were honestly observed by Democratic heads of departments during all of the time it remained in force.

"It is error to believe that Democrats are hostile to civil service. A majority of them recognize its desirability as well as its value to the public service. Since I received your inquiry I have taken occasion to speak to a majority of our candidates to ascertain their views on the subject, and they have told me without a single exception that they are willing to undertake the direction and operation of the offices, which they are seeking, under the auspices of a civil service law."

"As to the matter of aiding in the enactment of a civil service law I am sure you will find, if a bill of that character is introduced in the next legislature, that it will have the support of the Democratic organ-

ization, and as a matter of course, a very considerable majority of the Democratic members of the legislature.

"If you would succeed in having enacted a civil service law to be operative in Cook County, you must begin at once to create a sound public demand therefor. When you are ready to make your fight, I am sure that you may rely on the co-operation of the Democratic organization.

CIVIL SERVICE VS. POLITICS

WILLIAM B. MOULTON

President Eliot of Harvard believes that "civil service reform is so fundamental that all other reforms must rest on it." What we receive from government is service—dividends of service. When you realize that in all branches of our government taken together there are some 3,000,000 employes rendering that service—one in every thirty-five persons—and that we pay something more than three billion dollars every year for this service, some idea of the problem of public employment can be had. Compared to England in this matter of public service we are vastly inferior. With a change of government in England, outside of the cabinet only a handful of employes change. The administrative machine goes steadily on, regardless of change, becoming more efficient with experience.

The selection of employes under the merit system is one of the important tasks of a Civil Service Commission. The use of the word "examination" in this regard is misleading and unfortunate. Any method of selection can be resorted to that would be used in private employment. To the leading men in any line of activity can be left the selection of an eligible list from the applicants, provided the requirements of the law be observed as to notice, etc. So practical does this become that in one instance after the State of Illinois had taken the first three men from an eligible list one of the examiners—a large employer—took the remaining eleven on the list, paying them more than the State. Civil service methods of selection are being more and more used by large employers in the business world. They are finding that the question of employment should be an expert service and concentrated in a specializing department; that methods used in the former haphazard way are not efficient.

After the selection of an employe the Commission, through the system of efficiency records, follows the employe into the service, thereby checking up on its own selective methods and at the same time spurring the employe on to do his best, for these records serve as the basis for promotion, demotion, or expulsion.

The intelligent and public-spirited commission, such as that once posseessed by Cook County when Robert Catherwood and Miss Anna Nichols were members, can do much real social service work for the employes as well as raise the esprit de corps to a high plane.

The protection of the employe from the vicious politician is not the least of the tasks of the Commission. No public employe can render efficient service if he is constantly harrassed and apprehensive that some one is trying to get his place because of his politics or lack of politics. An upright and vigorous commission can do much to remove any such disquietude.

There certainly would be a wonderfully changed atmosphere in the public service if some of our elected executives were permeated by the same spirit that moved our first President when he was urged to remove a political opponent and supplant him by a close personal friend. Presi-

dent Washington's reply was: "My friend I receive with cordial welcome. He is welcome to my house and welcome to my heart; but with all his good qualities he is not a man of business. His opponent with all his politics so hostile to me is a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do in the case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States. As George Washington I would do this man any kindness in my power—as President of the United States I can do nothing."

WOMEN AND CITIZENSHIP

By FLORENCE E. ALLEN

(*Excerpts from an address delivered before the Philadelphia Society for Ethical Culture Sunday, November 27, 1921. The author is now serving as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Cleveland, Ohio, and was the first woman in the United States to be elected judge of a court of general county jurisdiction.*)

In 1848 the Woman's Movement burst into flower in this country. During the seventy-three years from then to now, the women who battled for the vote were subjected to every conceivable test. They showed their fine temper, their intellect, their wisdom, their power of organization, and a devotion to an impersonal cause which, judging by their success, was unparalleled in history.

That struggle threw into high light the caliber of the pioneers. But it was not our testing. Our testing is here and now. We said when we were working for the vote—and we believed it—if we were enfranchised there would be not merely a doubling of the political vote. We said women were loath to take the leash of the parties and would not be whipped into line by machine domination to quite the same degree as men. We believed that women would and should indeed enter the parties, but that they would carry something of a cleansing with them.

The men believed this also. The men, even in the days of jeers and scoffing, who believed in freedom for others as well as for themselves, thought we had a contribution to make to the political life of America. They believe what we said. And now we face the issue.

We face the issue in America at a perilous and critical hour, when the great body of things seems dead and the spirit of the world seems atrophied; and nothing less than a rebirth, a resurrection, a turning into new paths of steadfastness and morality and idealism can make civilization go on at a time when unrest is dangerous, when famine and disease and anarchy are present in the world, when old wounds are breaking out into new sores and new malices snarling into life.

How shall the women answer to their testing? There are some who would not have us answer. They would have us look into the shell of things and spend ourselves in academic theories of government. These are they who would have us study the theoretical balance of the executive, the legislative and the judiciary, prattle about the lip-history of the Constitution, and ignore the fact that in this mighty nation we still lack a proper budget system which would place us on a par with a small business for ordinary financial efficiency. Or, if our new-born energy will have an outlet, they would confine our studies to the modes of garbage disposal, and refined methods of street-cleaning, ignoring great

issues of international right and wrong that may mean peace or bloodshed.

What are the basic principles that we must follow if we would be weighed and not found wanting? We shall be judged by our interest in living issues, by our facing the actualities of government. Above all we shall be judged by the spirit with which we enter upon our task and by our desire to put idealism, the old idealism of the women pioneers, into every task that confronts us.

We shall be tested by our interest in living issues. You remember Huckleberry Finn, how the widow caught him and washed and combed him and put him into a new and uncomfortably correct store suit, and took him aside on Sunday afternoon and read from the Bible. "She took me and read me stories about Moses and the bulrushes and I was hankerin' to know all about him. By and by she let it out that he had been dead for a long time and then I didn't care no more about him because I didn't take no stock in dead ones."

Dead material, dead stuff—that is the line into which some people would turn our energies, because they don't want us to confront the living situations. But we shall be tested by our interest in the living situations. At times the issues seem remote; but every need of the government is immediate, however remote it seems. These problems that are pushed off into the distance deal with crying human needs; when they are neglected innocent people suffer. The problem of clean government is not remote. It affects our very lives, and upon its solution depends the hope of our free government.

We have to face the actualities of government. Of what profit to recite by rote the powers of Congress if we fail to realize that Congress does not function, if we fail to realize the breakdown of our national government? If there is no significance to us in the fact that session after session, no matter what party is in power, at the end there is a legislative jam in which the vital bills, the laws which are needed to carry on our orderly national existence, are caught and sometimes perish? What a pathetic spectacle for us to contemplate if we are regarding the actualities and are not regarding merely the anatomy of government! What a spectacle to contemplate that the President of this Republic, elected by a landslide, in control of the great majority in Congress, should pathetically beseech Congress to pass bills!

If you hired a woman to take care of your house and every Saturday she was supposed to go out and buy the meat and bread, and every Saturday she failed to do it, what would you think of her? Would you consider that that woman was doing her work well? If we study the actualities of government we shall have some work to do with Congress.

And then, we shall be tested more than all by our infusion of idealism into politics, by our demanding of government that right be done, by our requiring that leaders and officials enforce in politics the same standard of morality and uprightness that we demand in our individual lives. When I say this I mean not merely common decency and common honesty, although we should demand that. We should also demand of every public official the same incorruptible, energetic service that we would demand from the men to whom we would entrust our private matters at high salaries.

Now, the only thing that can save the world is idealism. In that great book, "The Science of Power," Benjamin Kidd shows scientifically how the emotion of the ideal is the thing which saves the race. It is the

highest organism of power, which is force utilized. And the emotion of the ideal is the vital American spirit. There is nothing else that America has to leave to the world but her belief in liberty and justice, liberty and justice for all, for other nations, as well as for herself. Our wealth is nothing. Babylon probably had her "Great White Way," and Nineveh was probably as rich in her time as we, but they left nothing to the world, because they had no ideals.

AN INTELLIGENCE TEST

Our Annual Club Election, Monday, April 17, 1922

A ballot will be mailed to you. Make your voice felt in the management of the Club by marking and returning promptly.

This is the third year the Woman's City Club is to elect the members of its Board of Directors by the proportional representation system. This is the most advanced and democratic method of election and is used in the most progressive cities in the country.

The system may seem a little complicated to new members, but the process of voting is really very simple. Members must remember we are not using the system of election used in the city elections.

Do not mark your ballot with an X.

Mark your ballot with figures, placing 1 after your first choice, 2 after your second, etc.

Any ballot marked with an X is void.

Ten members of the Board of Directors are to be elected this April for terms expiring in 1925. There are fourteen candidates on the ballot.

An organization whose policy-determining body is a board of directors elected by means of this system of proportional representation and having in addition provision for the initiative, referendum and recall has as democratic form of government as has thus far been devised for club, town or city.

Sample Ballot

4	Mrs. A.	3	Mrs. H.
6	Mrs. B.	9	Mrs. I.
	Mrs. C.	5	Mrs. J.
2	Mrs. D.		Mrs. K.
10	Mrs. E.	1	Mrs. L.
7	Mrs. F.		Mrs. M.
8	Mrs. G.		Mrs. N.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB

Monday, April 17, 1922, 10:30 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.—Luncheon 12:30 to 2:00—Your Vote Is Needed—Polls Open 10:30 to 2:00

PROGRAM

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, presiding

10:30—Call to order.
Report of the Secretary—Mrs. George F. Brown, Jr.
Report of the Treasurer—Mrs. Irvin McDowell.

10:40—Report of Standing Committees.
Budget and Finance—Mrs. John V. Farwell.
Bulletin—Miss Estelle F. Ward.
House Committee—Mrs. George R. Dean.
House Library—Miss Ruth G. Nichols.
Membership—Mrs. William S. Hefferan.
Program—Mrs. B. F. Langworthy.
Social—Mrs. Frederick T. West.
Tuesday Citizenship Class—Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.

11:30—Report of Committee on Revision of By-Laws—Mrs. Edward L. Murfey.

11:40—President's address.

12:00—Reports of Civic Committees.
Americanization—Mrs. William S. Hefferan.
Public Comfort Stations and Bathing Beaches—Mrs. Moses L. Purvin.
Municipal Citizenship—Mrs. Walter F. Dodd.
Public Health and Child Welfare—Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.
City Finance—Mrs. H. N. Rose.
City Welfare Exhibit—Mrs. William S. Monroe.

12:30—Luncheon.

Afternoon Session

2:00—Reports of Civic Committees, continued.
Civil Service—Mrs. Murray Nelson.
Clean Air and Fuel Conservation—Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliffe.
Clean City—Mrs. Allen Elrod.
Constitution—Miss Jeannette Bates.
Cook County Affairs—Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
Education—Mrs. Duane T. McNabb.

2:30—Report of Ward Secretary—Miss Helen A. Montegriffo.

3:00—Reports of Civic Committees, continued.
Food and Markets—Mrs. John S. Brown.
Housing and Zoning—Miss Madge Headley.
Legislative—Mrs. John T. Mason.
Police, Police Stations, Jails—Miss Jessie Binford.
Public Institutions—Mrs. George W. Reinecke.
Public Libraries—Miss Helene Dickey.
Recreation—Mrs. Amalie Hofer Jerome.
Sanitary District—Mrs. Russell H. Opdyke.
Social Hygiene—Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros.
Transportation—Mrs. Harold F. White.
Race Relations—Miss Mary E. McDowell.
Public Safety—Mrs. Edward H. Taylor.
Young Women's Auxiliary—Miss Mabel Morrow.

Woman's City Club Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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..Young Woman's Auxiliary Secretary

EDITORIALS

Welcome to the New Members

From MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN, President

We extend a cordial welcome to the hundreds of new members who have recently joined our ranks, and hope they will feel at home in the Club.

We expect each new member to join one of the thirty-two committees of the Club and so get in touch with its active work. A list of these committees will be found in the Bulletin or at the office. The Club can never prosper unless it has the enthusiastic co-operation and the abiding interest of all its members. If each one will assume her share of responsibility, the Club will be successful in combating some of the conditions which menace our community life and will be able to carry forward some of the constructive civic policies for which the Club is organized.

CLASSES IN VOTING

MRS. WALTER F. DODD, Chairman

The Woman's City Club will conduct classes in voting in the various wards of the city and in the Club Lounge during the week April 3 to April 10. Instruction in the wards will be under the supervision of the Ward Chairmen and the citizenship representatives. All members of the Club are requested to get in touch with their Ward Chairmen. Members of the Club can assist by suggesting groups and group centers for instruction, by getting women together in classes for the ward representatives. Each member should strive to see that the women of her block are reached for instruction through the ward organization.

**"Do your bit.
Your block is your bit."**

The instruction is so planned as not to require more than fifteen minutes in presentation. To obtain uniformity the following plan will be used. This plan, together with specimen ballots, is furnished each ward leader. Detailed information bearing on this plan is found in the article in this Bulletin entitled "Vote in the Primary," page 1.

Instruction Plan

I. Why Vote in the Primary.
   1. Primary chooses party candidates for general election.
   2. Primary elects committeemen who control party machinery.

II. Primary is a Party Election.
   1. Voter must announce party upon entering polling-place.
   2. Voter's choice of party is restricted by prior Primary voting. See article "Vote in the Primary," page 1.

III. Instruction in Marking Ballot.

1. Note all offices in which you vote for more than one candidate; e. g., vote for 10 candidates for county commissioner if you live in Chicago, for 5 in county if you live outside Chicago.
2. Note also in the case of county commissioner that you vote for the same person twice—once for Presidency of the Board and once for membership in the Board.
3. Cumulative voting for members of the House of Representatives. See current article "Vote in the Primary."

IV. Group marking specimen ballots of their parties.

In no way seek to influence choice of party or of party candidates.

Specimen ballots are of different texture and color from the ballots to be used on April 11 and are furnished merely for information. The ballot which you use in the instruction class will differ somewhat from the ballot you use at the polling place. Ballots differ from one part of the city to another, and between the city and the county, and no effort is made to take account of these differences in furnishing *specimen* ballots for instruction purposes. With reference to candidates where there is a variation from one part of the city to another, as with respect to senatorial and congressional districts, each instruction leader should make sure of the districts, and call the attention of the instruction class to such districts. If an instruction group includes both persons living within and without the city, special attention should be called to the fact that those within the city vote for a different group of candidates for County Commissioner.

V. Discuss possible errors in marking sample ballots.

Revisions

Article III, Section 1, add to the section now reading:

ARTICLE III

DIRECTORS' DUTIES

Section 1. The control and management of the affairs of this organization shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of thirty members, ten of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting, each to serve three years or until her successor is elected and qualified.

"A member may be eligible for re-election at the expiration of one year."

Article VI, Section 1, now reading:

ARTICLE VI

DUES

Section 1. Annual dues shall be $3.00; sustaining membership dues shall be from $5.00 to $100.00; payable annually, dating from the month of application.

Strike out the word "three" and insert the word "five."

Strike out the word "five" and insert the word "seven."

Omit the words following "payable," and insert "the Annual Meeting."

(Signed) ROSE L. MURFEY,
Chairman Revisions.

Increased Club Dues

Since the beginning of the drive for new members, 825 women have joined the Woman's City Club, but 349 have been lost by death, resignation or non-payment of dues, making a total membership of 5,022. It costs approximately $30,000.00 to run the Club for one year to which an increase in rent of $4,000.00 will be added. Each member this past year has cost the Club $6.77, therefore, it will seem reasonable to all members that the dues must be raised to $5.00. The Board of Directors at their last meeting voted to recommend to the Club at the Annual Meeting that the minimum dues be raised from $3.00 to $5.00 and that those paying $5.00 and $10.00 dues be asked to raise their membership fee.

The Woman's City Club handles tickets for the Sunday concerts of the Civic Orchestra, the surprisingly successful junior symphony orchestra of our city, one of the musical achievements of the country. The last of the Sunday afternoon series of concerts will occur April 30th. Those who have never heard these musicians should not let this date go by. Tickets 25 cents and 50 cents. Frederick Stock, conductor.

COMMITTEES

Town Meetings

Representatives of the Woman's City Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Chicago Woman's Aid, the League of Women Voters, the Consumers' League, and the City Club met in conference to consider the issues in the coming primary election. The number of vital questions that should receive immediate attention were debated. The conclusion was finally reached that concentration on one issue that involves a change from patronage to merit will be the present policy.

The committee is preparing a statement for public hearing at the coming party conventions. It will deal with the following three points:

1. A Cook County Civil Service Law.
2. A Sanitary District Civil Service Law.
3. A Forest Preserve District Civil Service Law.

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A complete establishment of the merit system in these three divisions is the objective point of the six organizations. These representative groups of citizens interested in the public welfare are convinced that although the occasional misuse of the Civil Service Law brings temporary discredit on the merit system, yet in the long run no other method consistently carried out will result in so efficient a class of public employes.

Young Woman's Auxiliary

MISS MABEL MORROW, Chairman
MISS ESTHER WANNER, Secretary

The Young Woman's Auxiliary has already become a growing as well as an active addition to the Woman's City Club. This past month two inactive groups have been re-enlisted and one new club added, so that now we have 16 active clubs located in different parts of the city. We have drawn up a new constitution and given each girl a membership card, so that now the girls feel that we are a well established organization. Of course the girls have been busy with their meetings, hikes, parties, and entertainments, and some of their activities have been of unusual interest.

Our first monthly meeting for all the girls was held the 16th in the Club Lounge, and there were about 125 girls there to enjoy the splendid program. Even though but a small percentage of the girls are able to vote, the interesting talks by Harry Pritzker of the American Legion and Harriet Vittum on "Patriotism and Civic Responsibility" were enthusiastically received by the girls and interested them in really becoming intelligent voting citizens.

The five programs given at the hospitals during the past month by the different clubs for the wounded boys were unusually good. The hospital work is real service and the boys do so enjoy the evenings the girls are there. The girls also visit the wards on Sunday afternoons to bring a little cheer to the boys who are not able to come down to the recreation hall for the programs. Three programs were also given for posts of the American Legion as entertainment for their monthly meetings. This is not only pleasure to the boys but enjoyable recreation for the girls.

Housing and Zoning Committee

MISS MADGE HEADLEY, Chairman

Every woman who wants to live in an orderly, efficient city, every woman who owns, expects to own, or wants to own her home; every woman who wants her real estate investments protected, is affected by the zoning plan which will soon go into effect. We are almost ready to make the most fundamental change in our city plan that has ever been instituted.

Twenty members of this Committee met with the Chicago Zoning Commission on March 14th. Mr. Bostrom, Chairman of the Commission, explained in detail to them the field work, the special studies, and the maps on which the district lines for factories, for stores, and for homes will be drawn. They are so enthusiastic over the prospect of a splendid zoning plan for Chicago that they want the Club to know what is going on. They have asked for and been assigned the Regular Club Meeting for April 24th. (See Club Calendar.) If you have foresight, an opinion, and pride in our city, come and hear about this zoning plan.

Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails

MISS JESSIE I. BINFORD, Chairman

Members of the committee have visited the jail recently and found there 924 prisoners, of which 40

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were women. The jail is intended to accommodate not more than 500 prisoners.

Recent reports made by an Investigation Committee of Fifteen, indicate that vice is protected in the city by the police, especially in the cabarets and houses of prostitution. It is impossible to know whether this results from corruption in the police department or higher up.

The next month the members of the committee have been asked to visit the police stations, places of detention, and the police courts, observing conditions and gathering statistics of the number of women held and the charges against them.

The committee is working through the Legislative Committee to interest the candidates for the legislature in an appropriation for a state farm colony.

Committee on Cook County Affairs

MISS HARRIET E. VITTUM, Chairman

This committee, with the sanction of the Board of Directors, is urging all clubs who are sending questionnaires and pledges to the candidates for nomination at the April elections, to include on these questionnaires and pledges the subject of a scientific budget for Cook County.

Committee on Clean City

MRS. ALLEN ELROD, Chairman

The immediate work before this committee is to stimulate interest in "clean-up week," which comes the latter part of April. Mr. Frank Schrieber from the Association of Commerce, who is in charge of "Clean-Up Week" in the high schools, addressed the committee at its March meeting. The Association of Commerce makes suggestions to the high school civic industrial clubs, and through their committees the individual school campaign is conducted. This year, as in former years, the Association will present a prize to the school conducting the best campaign. The Streets and Alleys Committee of the City Council have been conducting an investigation of street paving during the past seven years and hopes to eliminate in the future the waste which in the opinion of the chairman has occurred in paying big prices for poor work. Many pavements are not holding up more than two years.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, William Burkhardt, called all the ward superintendents before him recently and said that if the city's streets and alleys were not as clean as whistles by April 1st the superintendents will face trial board action. This strenuous cleaning seems to occur habitually just before an election.

The chairman of the Clean City Committee spoke on "Clean City" before the Mont Clare Branch of this Club on March 17th.

Committee on Social Hygiene

DR. RACHELLE YARROS, Chairman

A series of three meetings are being held under the joint auspices of the Woman's City Club, Chicago Woman's Club and the League of Women Voters. The first was given March 20th. A social hygiene film, "What Every Woman Ought to Know," was shown. On March 28th a luncheon was given at the Chicago Woman's Club rooms, at which Dr. Adler spoke on "The Sex Instinct and Its Relation to the Child Development," and a film was shown on "How to Teach the Bi-logical Facts of Life to Children."

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SESSION 1922

Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock

The following discourses will be delivered:

March 26th—Miss Clemence Dane's Play, **A Bill of Divorcement.**

April 2nd—"The White Man's Burden" and the New Internationalism.

April 9th—National Self-Determination and Its Limits.

April 16—Professor Nathaniel Schmidt: The New World, An Easter Sermon.

All seats free. Members of the Woman's City Club cordially invited.

The first week of April at the Brownleigh Club a problem is contemplated on the subject of "Our Vice Oppressive Laws and How They Function."

WARD ITEMS

Second Ward

MRS. E. L. DAVIS, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Second Ward Branch will be held on Friday, April 28th, at 2:30 promptly, at the Phyllis Wheatley Home.

Third Ward

MRS. E. L. MURFEY, Chairman

The Third Ward Branch will give a luncheon Thursday, April 6th, at 12:30 o'clock in the St. Regis Cafe, 4061 Ellis avenue. Primary candidates will be the speakers. All members of the Woman's City Club living in this locality are urged to be present.

Thirteenth Ward

MRS. F. W. SHAND, Chairman

On April 6th at 2:30 P. M. the Branch will meet at the home of Mrs. Brown, 2342 Jackson boulevard. Mrs. H. S. Young, of the Housing and Zoning Committee, will talk on the work of the Zoning Commission.

Twenty-third Ward

MRS. WM. H. PRUYN, JR., Chairman

A large attendance is urged at the next meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Branch, as women candidates for the office of County Commissioner will be heard. All parties will be represented. Date: Friday, April 7th, at 2:30 sharp, at Butler House.

Twenty-fifth Ward South (New Forty-eighth)

MRS. ANNA HOTCHKISS, Chairman

The first meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward South will be held at the home of Mrs. Hotchkiss, 1340 Carmen avenue, on Thursday, April 27th, at 2:00 P. M. Show your civic interest by attending this meeting.

Thirty-third Ward Branch

MRS. R. E. PENDARVIS, Chairman

The next regular meeting of the Branch will be held on Friday, April 21st, at 2:30 P. M., at the Rutherford Park Field House. The Branch is sparing no effort for the opening of a public library in the Field House for the residents of Mont Clare. Every member is urged to be present and help in pushing this project.

Eighteenth Ward

MRS. INEZ DEACH, Chairman

The meeting of April 7th will be an open class for all the people of the ward who have any questions to ask about marking the ballot. Instructions will be under the local citizenship committee. Meeting begins at 8 p. m. promptly. Place: 1925 West Adams street.

Twenty-first Ward

MRS. ROBERT P. BATES, Chairman

The Twenty-first Ward Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Frederick T. West, 68 East Division street, on Monday afternoon, April 10th, at 4 o'clock.

Information on the primary election of April 11th will be given by means of the sample ballot.

Summer plans will be discussed.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR APRIL

Saturday, April 1.

2:00 P. M.—Committee on Sanitary District.

Monday, April 3.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.
10:30 A.M.—Board of Directors and Chairmen of Committees.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Food and Markets.
7:30 P. M.—**Regular Monthly Club Meeting under auspices of Committee on Recreation. Recreation and Playground Leaders will be be guests of honor. Addresses by distinguished guests. Music.**

Tuesday, April 4.

11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Special Propositions on the Ballot for April 11th."
2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "What Political Action Precedes the Primary?"

Wednesday, April 5.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics and Parliamentary Law.

Thursday, April 6.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.
12:30 P. M.—Third Ward Branch.
2:30 P. M.—Thirteenth Ward Branch.

Friday, April 7.

2:30 P. M.—Twenty-third Ward Branch, Butler House.
8:00 P. M.—Eighteenth Ward Branch.

Monday, April 10.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.
4.00 P. M.—Twenty-first Ward Branch.

Tuesday, April 11.

11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. Primary election day. No regular speakers, but leaders will conduct informally.

Wednesday, April 12.

12:00 M. —Luncheon for Chairmen of Wards and Suburban Branches.
2:00 P. M.—Committee on Clean City.
6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics and Parliamentary Law.

Thursday, April 13.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.
11:30 A.M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.
12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Luncheon at the Round Table.

Friday, April 14.

12:30 P. M.—City Finance Committee.

Monday, April 17.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.
10:30 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.—Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Club. Every member is urged to attend and learn what has been accomplished by the Club during the past year.

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CLUB CALENDAR FOR APRIL—Cont.

Tuesday, April 18.

11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "County and State Aid Roads," Mr. George A. Quinlan, Chief Engineer, Roads and Highways, Board of Commerce, Cook County.

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "City Streets and Bridges," Alderman John Toman and City Engineer Murdock.

Wednesday, April 19.

12:00 M. —Luncheon Meeting, Committee on Cook County Affairs, Committee Room "A".

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics and Parliamentary Law.

Thursday, April 20.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon Meeting, Committee on Child Welfare and Public Health, Committee Room "A".

2:30 P. M.—Committee on Americanization.

8:00 P. M.—Young Woman's Auxiliary Social and Civic Evening.

Friday, April 21.

2:30 P. M.—Thirty-third Ward Branch, Rutherford Park Field House.

8:00 P. M.—**Book Review Evening.**

Saturday, April 22.

12:00 M. —Education Committee, Round Table Luncheon.

2:00 P. M.—Regular Monthly Club Meeting under auspices of the Committee on Housing and Zoning. Lantern talks by Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Technical Advisor, Zoning Commission, Chicago Real Estate Board. H. T. Frost, Chief of Staff, Chicago Zoning Commission.

Monday, April 24.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.

Tuesday, April 25.

11:00 A.M.—Tuesday Morning Citizenship Class. "The Aftermath of a Primary," Mr. George C. Sikes. "The Judicial Election."

2:00 P. M.—Tuesday Afternoon Citizenship Class. "City and County Conservation."

Wednesday, April 26.

11:00 A.M.—Committee on Public Institutions.

12:00 M. —Luncheon Meeting, Committee on Cook County Affairs, Committee Room "A".

6:30 P. M.—Evening Class in Civics and Parliamentary Law.

Thursday, April 27.

11:00 A.M.—Class in Parliamentary Law.

11:30 A.M.—Committee on Police, Police Stations and Jails.

12:15 P. M.—Civil Service Luncheon.

2:00 P. M.—Twenty-fifth Ward Branch.

Friday, April 28.

12:00 M. —House Library Committee Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—Second Ward Branch, Phyllis Wheatley Home.

W148

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB OF CHICAGO

Volume X
Number XII

APRIL, 1922

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VOTE

Every Woman in Chicago
and Cook County

PRIMARIES APRIL 11th

6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Every Member of the Woman's City
Club, Annual Election

MONDAY, APRIL 17th

10:30 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.

THE CLUB CAFETERIA

For Members and their Guests

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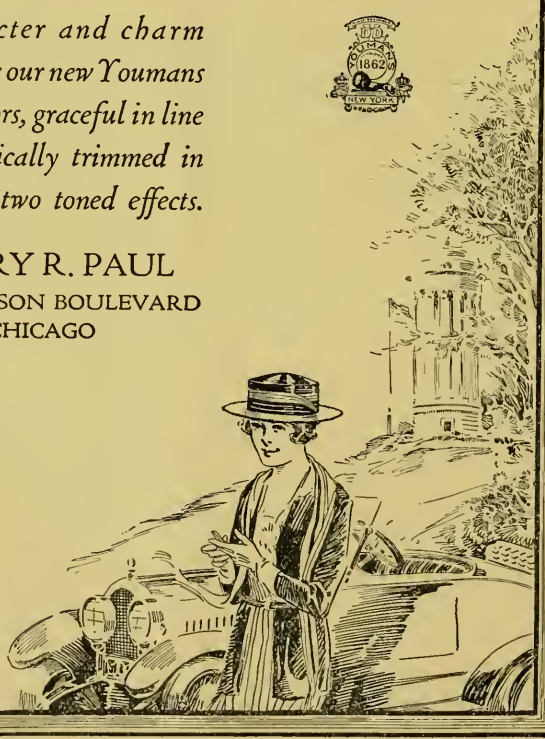

March 14, 1922.

Since women now have full suffrage, it is their duty and privilege to assume some of the responsibilities of citizenship, and take a share in carrying on the great business of government in a democracy. The coming County Election offers the best opportunity yet presented for women to enter as candidates for positions they are well qualified to fill. The Board of Cook County Commissioners is charged with the care of the sick, poor, helpless, aged and delinquent, in whose welfare women have been, and always will be, deeply concerned. It is most fitting, therefore, that women should be elected as members of the Board of County Commissioners to deal with the vital problems of human welfare which come before this Board for solution.

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With this idea in mind, the women whose names are signed below, formed a Woman's Voluntary Citizens' Committee, and met a number of times to consider women candidates for the Board of County Commissioners who should worthily represent the organized women of Cook County, irrespective of political affiliations. This group unanimously agreed on the following women as candidates, and proposed their names to the two leading political parties and to their several divisions:

MRS. EMILY WASHBURN DEAN MISS HELEN BENNETT MRS. WINIFRED H. McNABB (withdrew) MRS. E. W. BEMIS	For County Commissioners from the city.
MRS. GERTRUDE C. LIEBER MRS. ALICE MILLER WHITMAN MRS. JEAN P. WASHBURN	For Commissioners from the country districts of Cook County.

Of these women, Mrs. Dean, Miss Bennett, Mrs. McNabb and Mrs. Lieber were filed by the **Republican** party as candidates for the Primary Election.

Mrs. E. W. Bemis and Mrs. Jean P. Washburn were filed as candidates by the **Democratic** party.

The Committee also endorses Mary Aileen Ahern for County Commissioner, and Dora Weldon Donahue for member of the Legislature in the 13th District. (Democratic Ticket).

If we are to have worthy candidates, it is **absolutely essential** that men and women vote at the Primary Election on April 11th! This is the **only** method by which candidates **can be nominated** for the election next Fall. Citizens must vote under **a party** heading at the Primary—but **they are free to vote for any** candidate of **any** party at the Election in November.

This is the first opportunity since women have had full suffrage to vote for women candidates for County Commissioners, and these women **must be nominated and elected** by large majorities. Their success will be assured if they have the active support and vote of every club woman in the county.

Will you do your part in the good cause by working and voting for these women on the Republican or the Democratic ticket, at the Primary Election, April 11th? Keep this letter and take it to the polls!

MISS GRACE TEMPLE, Chairman
MRS. GEORGE A. BASS
MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN
MRS. HENRY W. CHENEY
MRS. GEORGE R. DEAN
MRS. ROBERT B. ENNIS
MRS. KELLOGG FAIRBANK
MRS. EDWARD GUDEMAN
MRS. W. S. HEFFERAN
MRS. HAROLD L. ICKES
MRS. B F. LANGWORTHY
MRS. GEORGE MATHES
MRS. A. C. TYLER
MISS HARRIET VITTUM

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